

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



6273

LANDRETH'S

LANDRETH'S
EXTRA EARLY PEAS



1901 SEED

CATALOGUE

SOLD ONLY UNDER SEAL



D. LANDRETH & SONS.

NOS. 21 AND 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

D. LANDRETH & SONS give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

1901

The Prices in the body of this Catalogue were made in October when the edition went to press, and were superseded by the 8 page Price List bound in after 2d cover page. This in turn will be subject to any reductions or advances that may be found necessary as the season progresses. Latest up to date quotations will be promptly given upon application.



For Spring Seeding, 1901

This Catalogue

may perhaps reach some to whom Landreth's Seeds are as yet unknown, and who are therefore not familiar with their excellent qualities. We will this season, notwithstanding that fact, omit the oft-repeated reference to our seeds, and our extensive facilities for producing them: simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its **one hundred and seventeenth** year of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedmen who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quick medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seedsmen of repute, that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal money Order, sent at our risk. Postage stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, post-paid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. flat papers and ounces.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over 14lb., postage should be provided for by the purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans 16c. per qt.; Corn 15c. per qt.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate or less, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest express office. Please note that seeds, plants and bulbs can be sent by Express at 20 per cent reduction from merchandise rates. Deliveries can also be made, at our expense, by Railroad Package Express Service, to any railway point where, to the knowledge of the buyer, the package stamp system is in operation. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots

and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance, and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing seeds, the following rates will be charged: **Bags**, 2 bush., 17c.; 1 bush., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush., 5c. **Crates** (for Onion Sets), 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 12c. **Barrels** (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 25c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our immediate attention as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address, the Quantity, Name of Variety and Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence should be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

Address plainly **D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.**

SHORT CROPS

Not for twenty years either in America or in Europe has there been such a short run from the harvest of Vegetable Seeds, as experienced the last Summer and Autumn of 1900.

The short crops comprise Peas and Beans, Beet, Mangels, Cabbage, Carrot, Kohl Rabi, Radish, Salsify, Turnip and some other Seeds, the diminished yield due to prolonged winter weather conditions during the season of growth and maturity of the seed, and to insect ravages.

The great scarcity of New Crop Garden Seeds will result in the offering and sale of much old seed which otherwise would have been retired or destroyed. Seed Farmers holding uncontracted Crops are asking double price, in some instances triple price, and they will get their price from Seedsmen caught with short supplies of the scarce articles. Large Seed Merchants who supply smaller merchants have already doubled their prices for many articles. Fortunately the Landreth establishment grows so much upon their own lands, situated in various States, and consequently under varying climatic conditions, that they have been able to clean up fair supplies for nearly everything and the Seeds offered will grow, if natural conditions are favorable. There is no risk in the Seeds.

THE

LANDRETH SEED FARMS

Owned in fee simple by the Firm are:

BLOOMSDALE, 500 ACRES.
MONACON, 222 ACRES.
REEDLAND, 146 ACRES.
GRANVILLE, 472 ACRES.

And rented of the 4,000 Acres of the Estate of David Landreth:

GEORGE'S, 78 ACRES.
HUNTON'S 185 ACRES.
BELLEMONT, 200 ACRES.

And other tracts, making

A total of nearly 2,000 Acres in Seeds,

With space at hand for Great Extension.

The stocks originally must have been very bad, and judging



...Our Trial Grounds...

THE LANDRETH TRIAL GROUNDS at Bloomsdale, Pa., Reedland, N. J., and Monaskon, Va., make—the three combined—a most extensive, thorough and confirmatory test both of the **VITALITY** of the seed sold by us and its **PURITY** to name. No other seed establishment covers so many acres in its experimental grounds.

The care of these Trial Grounds in three distinct States annually costs us over \$3,000, but the cost is fully repaid by the information gained as to merit, and the identification of old friends under new names.

We present a view of a bed of Cabbage, sorts obtained from all the seed merchants in the United States to make a comparative test, as ready for pulling and setting out in the open field to test their relative merits. A bed of Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Lettuce and Tomatoes—the latter illustrating how we train them to stakes to clearly indicate their relative degrees of earliness, productiveness, color and shape.



TOMATOES IN TRIAL GROUNDS.



BEETS AND LETTUCE.



CABBAGE.

TESTS { FOR VITALITY ❀ ❀ ❀
FOR QUALITY ❀ ❀ ❀
FOR IDENTIFICATION



CARROTS.

OF A SIXTH ($\frac{1}{6}$) ACRE GARDEN PLOT:

SIMPLY SUGGESTIVE OF IDEAS FOR THE CONSIDERATION
OF A BEGINNER

The Varieties and Quantities here named will cost about \$8.00. The rows are arranged so as to be worked by horse cultivator. The six-foot bed of small vegetables will have to be worked by hand.

LENGTH 150 FEET.

WIDTH 48 FEET.	POLE BEANS—Lima—One Quart.	Followed by six rows of CEREAL,								
	POLE BEANS—Tennessee Wonder—One Peck.	planted in July, between the rows of								
	SUGAR CORN—Evergreen—One Pint.	Pole Beans and Corn, receiving pro-								
	SUGAR CORN—Early Mammoth—One Pint.	tection from sun. Plant Half Dwarf,								
	SUGAR CORN—Lundreth—One Quart.	White Plum, Pin de Sicile.								
	SUGAR CORN—CROSBY—One pint.									
	SQUASH—Two Onnces—and CUCUMBER—Two Onnces—Half Row Each.									
	PEAS—Blossoms—Two Quarts.	At this row plant One Ounce ARKANSAS WATERMELON every four feet when Peas are in blossom.								
	PEAS—Item—Two Quarts.	" " CABBAGE in midsummer.								
	PEAS—Premium Gem—Two Quarts.	" " CITRON MELON, Anne Arundel, every three feet when Peas are in blossom.								
PEAS—Lundreth's Extra Early—Two Quarts.	" " CABBAGE in July after Peas are pulled.									
BEANS—Golden Wax—Two Quarts.	" " TOMATOES every three feet after Beans are half grown.									
BEANS—Red Valentine—Two Quarts.	" " " " " " " "									
THIRTY FEET.	THIRTY FEET.	THIRTY FEET	TWENTY-FIVE FEET.	FIVE FEET.	TEN FEET.	TEN FEET.	TEN FEET.			
								6 2 3/4 3 1/2 2 1/2	DISTANCE OF ROWS AHEAD IN FEET.	

Quantity of Seed to Sow a Single Row of 100 Yards.

Asparagus	.8	onions,	“mildflower,	1	½ ounce,	Lettuce	2	onions,	“Popper	1	½ ounce,
Beans, Bush	3	quarts,	Celery	3	½ ounce,	Melon, Water	2	“	“Pumpkin	2	“
“ Lima	3	pints,	“collards,	1	½ ounce,	“ Citron	1	ounce,	“Radish	1	“
“ Pole	1	plat.	Corn	1	plat.	Mustard	4	ounces,	“Rhubarb	4	“
Beet	.5	onions,	Cress	4	ounces,	Okra	12	“	“Salsify	1	“
Broccoli	½	ounce,	Cucumber	1	“	Onion	2 oz.	for large bulbs,	“Spinach	4	“
Brussels sprouts	1	“	Egg Plant	2	½ ounce,	“ 8 oz. for seeds,			“Squash	3	“
Cabbage	1	“	Endive	2	ounces,	Parsley	2	onions,	“Tomato	3	ounce,
Carrot	3	ounces,	“Lack	2	“	Pears	3	quarts,	“Turnips	3	ounces,

The thoughtful cultivator will provide himself with a *surplus quantity* of the Seeds he designs to plant, to hold as a *reserve* for re-plantings, as *dry weather*, beating rains, and insect depredations often destroy the first sowings. A necessary precaution.

An Estimate of Seed and Number of Plants Requisite to Crop an Acre in any one Variety.

It will be noticed that these quantities are in some instances in excess of what will be actually required, but are given to insure a full stand; it is poor economy to stint the quantity of seed.

Asparagus in 12-inch drills	2 qt.	Cucumber in hills @ 3 x 4 feet	2 qt.	Parsnip in drills @ 2½ feet	5 lbs.
Asparagus plants @ 4 x ½ feet	3000	Cucumber in drills	3 qt.	Pepper Plants 2½ x 1 feet	17,000
Barley	2½ bush.	Egg-plant, plants 3 x 2 feet	4 oz.	Pumpkin in hills 8 x 8 feet	2 qt.
Beans, Bush, in drills at 2½ feet	2½ bush.	Epilov in drills @ 2½ feet	1½ lbs.	Parsley in drills @ 2 feet	4 lbs.
Beans, Pole, Lima, @ 4 x 4 feet	2 bush.	Flax, broadcast	2 bush.	Peas in drill, short varieties	2 bush.
Beans, Carolina, Prolific, etc. @ 1 x 3 feet	10 qt.	Grass, Timothy with Clover	6 qt.	Peas in drills, tall varieties	1 to 1½ bush.
Beets and Mangolds in drills @ 2½ feet	10 qt.	Grass, Timothy without Clover	10 qt.	Peas in drills, broadcast	3 bush.
Broom Corn in drills	12 lbs.	Grass, Orchard	40 lbs.	Potatoes @ 2 bush.	40 bush.
Cabbage sown in outdoor beds for transplanting	10 oz.	Grass, Red Top, or Heris	40 lbs.	Radish in drills @ 2 feet	8 lbs.
Cabbage sown in frames	4 oz.	Grass, Blue	40 lbs.	Rye, broadcast	2 bush.
Carrot in drills at 2½ feet	3 lbs.	Grass, Rye	20 lbs.	Rye, drilled	1½ bush.
Celery, seed	8 oz.	Grass, Millett	23 qt.	Salsify in drills @ 2½ feet	1½ bush.
Celery plants @ 4 x ½ feet	25,000	Hemp, broadcast	1½ bush.	Squash, bush	30 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch	10 lbs.	Kale, German Greens	5 lbs.	Squash, Running, in hills 4 x 4 feet	3 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne	10 lbs.	Lettuce in rows @ 2½ feet	8 lbs.	Squash, Running, in hills 8 x 8 feet	2 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	10 lbs.	Leek in Rows @ 2½ feet	3 lbs.	Sorghum	2 bush.
Clover, Large Red with Timothy	12 lbs.	Lawn Grass	100 lbs.	Turnips in drills @ 2 feet	2 lbs.
Clover, Large Red without Timothy	16 lbs.	Melons, Water, in hills 8 x 8 feet	3 lbs.	Turnips, broadcast	2½ lbs.
Corn, Sugar	10 qt.	Melons, Citron, in hills 4 x 4 feet	2 lbs.	Tomatoes in frames	2 doz.
Corn, Field	9 qt.	Oats	2 bush.	Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 x 3 feet	8 oz.
Corn, Salad, in drills @ 10 inches, large feet	25 lbs.	Okra in drills 2½ x ½ feet	20 lbs.	Tomatoes, plants	3800
		Onion in beds for sets	60 lbs.	Wheat in drills	1½ bush.
		Onion in rows to make large bulbs	6 lbs.	Wheat, broadcast	2 bush.



A Half-Pound Package.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in quarter pounds.



A Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Third Pints.



A Third-Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Pints.

You Can Buy Landreth's Vegetable Seeds

In 5-cent or 10-cent Flat Papers or Packages.

All Varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered in this catalogue are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packages (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail these papers in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, **Free of Postage**. Each paper bears a handsomely colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with *date of issue*, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds

are put up in neatly colored illustrated packets. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List in this catalogue.



Pedigree Stock. Introduced by us in 1823.

In Pints and One-third Pints.

at the prices named in our Price-List; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on one pint, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pint, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk. See our Price-List.

In Half-Pounds and Quarter-Pounds.

pound additional ($\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and under mailed free of postage).

All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our Price-List. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per

LANDRETH'S SPECIALTIES (IN BULK, UNDER SEAL).

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in colored bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock offered at lower prices:

Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.

Landreth's First in Market Beans, in drab bags, " " " "

Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.

Bloomdale Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and sealing.

SEEDS IN BULK.

All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart, 5c. or 10c. packet, we will supply at the prices named in our Price-List. See our "Hints to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

We do not sell Seeds on Commission, nor do we sell Cheap Seeds.

To be able to buy seeds at low prices, is to inexperienced persons a tempting consideration, but those who are critical know that one half the quantity of good seed will produce a better stand of plants than double the quantity of inferior seed, to say nothing of the quality of the resulting crop. Upon practical test in the garden the illusion as to cheapness is rarely and expensively dissipated.

...ADDRESS...

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



A Quarter-Pound Package.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in half pounds.



A Flat Paper or Packet. All Vegetable Seeds are put up in this form, 5c. and 10c.

VEGETABLE SEED CATALOGUE

We ask the readers of this Catalogue of Garden Vegetables to compare its clear-cut arrangement, practical descriptions of varieties and most valuable notes, with other catalogues where such information is looked for in vain.

We do not stake our reputation on the cleverness of an outside cover, nor on exaggerated illustrations of utterly unreliable and padded descriptions, but upon solid facts which may be relied upon as just the information the gardener should have, whether he be inexperienced or a master of his trade.

We do not print a novelty list in front of the Catalogue, but prefer to place each variety, or specially desirable sort, in its regular order of maturity, consequently print such sorts precisely as in a seed catalogue, and to all such we ask special attention.

While the publishing purchasers of Vegetable seeds give full praise to our efforts to grow on our own lands the choicest strains of vegetables as respects form, color, texture and periods of maturity, the average purchaser of seeds, on the other hand, nearly always wants something cheap, seeking to ignore the fact that the best cannot be given at the cheapest prices. This accounts for the many abnormal or mis-shaped vegetables seen in the markets, and consequent loss to the grower who is often the sufferer. An extra dollar or so spent for seed, per acre, often turns the scale of future failure or success.



The Prices in the body of this Catalogue were made in October when the edition went to press, and were superseded by the 8 page Price List bound in after 2d cover page. This in turn will be subject to any reductions or advances that may be found necessary as the season progresses. Latest up to date quotations will be promptly given upon application. For postage, etc., see Remarks to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

GENERAL RULE.—Cover Seeds Four Times Their Least Diameters.

Artichoke.

FRENCH SEED.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

choke in a congenial climate will stand in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per 100.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, at eighteen inches to the row. Artichokes will grow for several years, but succeed with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1,500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skilful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day. At the New York market green-painted "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-painted. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2,500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.

Artichoke.

JERUSALEM TUBERS.

are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes. It is propagated by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent in garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel, \$2.75.

This should not be confounded with the French Artichoke, being a plant of an entirely distinct character—a species of the sunflower, growing to a height of six or eight feet. The edible portions are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes. It is propagated by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent in garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel, \$2.75.

Asparagus.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

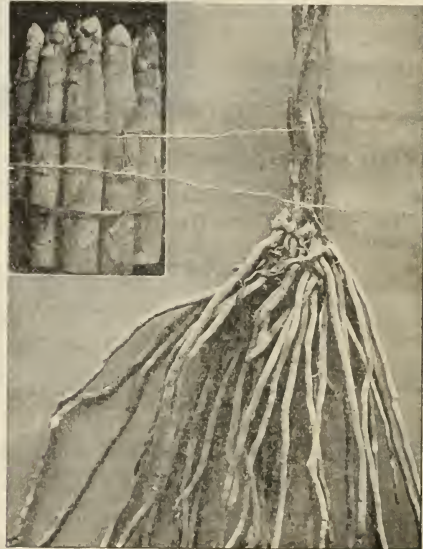
well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches, six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March to any point within 1,000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6,000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4,500 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized, a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the spring, or the roots will become exhausted. If the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at a flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut hay, straw or leaves.



AN ASPARAGUS ROOT.

SEED. { **PALMETTO.**—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c. { **COLOSSAL.**—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROOTS. { **PALMETTO.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1,000, \$4.50. { **COLOSSAL.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1,000, \$4.50.

(See illustration above.)

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

THESE MATURE FOR TABLE TWENTY-SEVEN TO FIFTY DAYS FROM GERMINATION, ACCORDING TO VARIETY.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and Two Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seeds should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean Vine to every four inches. If closer than this, their production will be injured. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline to \$5 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation and near-by competition.

SORTS MARKED ★ SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN-POD VARIETIES.

★ **LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET, 29 DAYS.**—This is well-named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as fangs, and the hard, white, dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

★ **STRINGLESS GREEN POD.**—This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in 30 to 31 days, from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as ripe stems. Added to the very valuable qualities of extra early maturity and entire freedom from

strings is to be considered the enormous productiveness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

★ **MAMMOTH STRINGLESS GREEN POD.**—A mammoth podded selection from the original Stringless, not quite so early but more showy and possessing the good qualities of the parent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

★ **EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.**—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 55c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, 33 DAYS.—Vine more compact than the old form of Refugee, and as good a Bean as the Red Valentine and as early. Pods round, succulent, stringless. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

MOHAWK, OR EARLY BROWN, 6 WEEKS.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.



RELATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Bush or Dwarf Beans.



DOUBLE-BARRELLED WAX.

LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Pods long, straight, flat, green. Edible at thirty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

HORTICULTURAL DWARF OR WREN'S EGG.—A Bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

REFUGEE.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in forty days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WAX-POD VARIETIES.

★ **LANDRETH'S' SCARLET 35 DAYS.**—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hairy. This valuable scarlet-seeded, yellow-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier maturing for the table in thirty-five days from germination and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. Landreth's Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which differs in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

GOLDEN WAX.—Maturing for the table in about thirty-five days from germination. A flat, podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax-pod varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about forty days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DETROIT WAX.—Fine sort, foliage tinted yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax; forty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF KIDNEY WAX, WARDWELL'S.—Seed smaller than Landreth's, scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

CURRIES' RUST PROOF.—A productive Golden Wax. Pods long, flat and of fair quality, and partially resisting rust. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CRYSTAL WAX.—Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Forty-five days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.

PENCIL POD.—A golden wax pod, almost perfectly round, similar to a pencil, hence its name. Pkt. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

LANDRETH'S' DOUBLE-BARRELLED.—Stringless and broad-backed, like a double-barrelled gun. A very showy golden wax variety. A decided novelty and well named. See illustration. Pkt. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

TRUE DWARF LIMA, BURPEE'S.—This is not a small Carolina or Sewee as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full-sized Lima borne in full sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 7 feet apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF CAROLINA.—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seedsmen call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 5c.; per qt. 50c.

DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S.—This Bean, in three distinct colors was introduced by us four years before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 50c.



PENCIL POD WAX.



KENTUCKY WONDER POLE BEANS.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

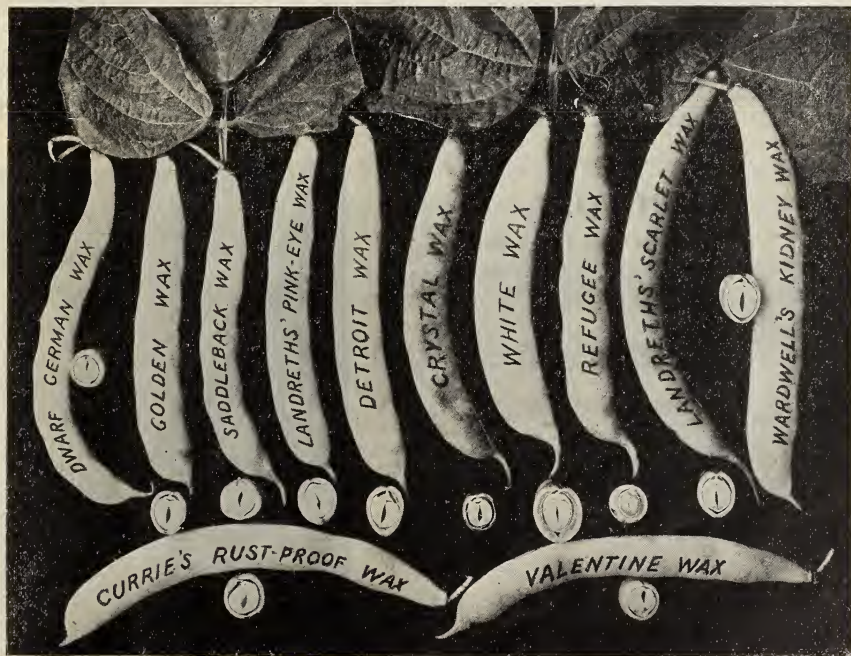
Maturing for Table Forty-five to Ninety Days from Germination.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean Poles from blowing down unite them by stroud cord; or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

★ **CREASEBACK OR FAT HORSE BEAN, 45 DAYS.**—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Matures in sixty days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless, when very young. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.



RELATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Continued.



TENNESSEE WONDER.

TENNESSEE WONDER.—A more showy sort than Kentucky Wonder and more attractive. Altogether an improvement. Every one should have it. Per pkt. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

★ **MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.**—A large podded variety of the Southern Prolific; much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORN-FIELD.—This is a climbing green-podded bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

LAZY WIFE.—Pods six to seven inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine. A rich, luscious variety. Pkt. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 6c.

WHITE DUTCH OR CASE KNIFE.—Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 70 DAYS.—A small variety of Lima, more easily [?] vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—A good snap-shot. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in *seventy-five* days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

HORTICULTURAL.—A showy Bean maturing in *eighty* days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA.—Matures *ninety* days from germination. Under favorable conditions four or five days earlier than the Large Lima. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

CHALLENGER LIMA.—A productive pole variety producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

BROCCOLI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for cutting in the Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—**BOILED.**—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly, put into a saucepan with light butter-sauce No. 2, with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to a hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-crown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



NO. 1 SEED HOUSE, BLOOMSDALE.



MAMMOTH
LONG RED MANGOLD-WURZEL.

CATTLE BEETS or Mangold-Wurzels.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A family of beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acrid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent of the gross weight. The mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or kaimit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

OEBENDORF, 100 DAYS.—A new form. Flat bottomed, yellow skinned, very large. An enormous producer; the tap-root alone penetrating the earth, the rest of the bulb being entirely above ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

YELLOW GLOBE.—Its tap-root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

RED GLOBE.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties, more easily handled; SEVENTY TONS to the acre are not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

YELLOW OVAL.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

GOLDEN TANKARD, 100 DAYS.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and a golden foot stalk. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, 120 DAYS.—In England EIGHTY TONS have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NORBITON LONG GIANT.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.



EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.

TABLE BEETS.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart and thin to two inches. If the culture is by hand, the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 300 to 500 bushels.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, 40 DAYS.—This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP, 40 DAYS.—Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.**—A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY DIRIGO.—One of the earliest Beets in cultivation, and very choice in shape and qualities. Early as either the Egyptian or Eclipse. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCARLET TENNISBALL.—Early, nearly round, skin smooth, flesh scarlet. A very attractive variety. One of the best late introductions and a decided novelty. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **ARLINGTON FIRST EARLY.**—Midway between the Eclipse and the Edmonds. An excellent variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **COLUMBIA.**—A very desirable turnip-shaped form, early, smooth, fine red color; resembles Eclipse. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BASSANO or EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, 45 DAYS.—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.



CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.



ARLINGTON FIRST EARLY.

TABLE BEETS—Continued.



LANDRETH'S FORCING.

LANDRETH'S VERY EARLY (for forcing), **50 DAYS**.—We do not know of a better early beet than this. It is nearly as early as the *Early* root and harder. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border. A remarkably fine sort and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LENTZ TURNIP, 48 DAYS.—Very early and desirable. Short leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP, 50 DAYS.—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the *Bassino*; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

RED TURNIP (Dewey's), 50 DAYS.—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

DETROIT—oval in form, flesh dark blood, skin smooth, leaves small and erect. A most excellent sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EDMUND'S IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LATE STINSON.—A late form of Lentz and of darker flesh. Short leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED, 60 DAYS.—Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable—true of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood red, skin smooth, half its maturity than the old *Long Blood* and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PHILADELPHIA PERFECTION.—This is similar to the *Half-Long Blood-Red*. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LONG BLOOD-RED, very rich, 63 DAYS.—Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early spring to autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to spinach, Turnip tops or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SUGAR BEETS.

For Sugar Making and Cattle Food.

We hope to persuade our progressive customers to plant Sugar Beet Seed to determine if their soils and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of Beet roots of fair size, and of from ten to fourteen per cent of sugar. Only an actual test in distinct localities will demonstrate the capabilities of a district—the requirements being principally climatic freedom from both intense heat and continued dry weather.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this subject, as the making of sugar from Beets is the coming agricultural development of the United States—a new birth—a revelation; that occupation for farmers, fortunately situated, which will raise agriculture out of its slough of despond. In Europe there are 1,600 sugar factories, and in the United States there is room for 1,000 factories employing 100,000 men, engaged in handling 40,000,000 tons of roots, the product of 4,000,000 acres, bringing to the farmer-growers \$140,000,000 annually.

To accomplish this there would be required an input of quite \$200,000,000, and an expenditure each year of \$5,000,000 for the necessary seed. At present the best strains of Sugar Beet Seed are produced in Germany, but soon Beet seed of the sugar-making varieties will be largely produced in the United States. We are believers that America and Americans can do anything that can be done elsewhere.



DETROIT.

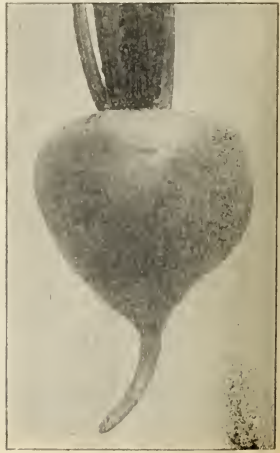
KLEIN-WANZLEBEN, 60 DAYS.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, 62 DAYS.—A leading sugar-making sort. Doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

RED-TOP SUGAR, 65 DAYS.—A white-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown, very early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SILESIAN SUGAR, 65 DAYS.—This form of Sugar Beet is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

IMPERIAL SUGAR, 70 DAYS.—Skin cream color; flesh white; average tons per acre. Its high percentage of carbohydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.



VILMORIN'S IMPROVED.

CABBAGE.

The crop of Cabbage Seed of the harvest of 1900 was very limited, and at present the outlook for a crop 1901, on account of drouth never was so unfavorable.

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO 100 YARDS OF ROW.

There is not a month in the year nor a day in the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some of the gardening sections of the country. It is therefore impossible to name periods for sowing. That must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbage seed should be sown in February for an early Summer crop, and April or May for an Autumn crop, and in September and October for an early Spring crop. The seed is sown in rows of a foot apart, and after the plants reach a height of three or four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows at three or four feet and at intervals of one-and-a-half to two feet in the row.

The question is of frequent occurrence: Why cannot private families have had Cabbage as early as market gardeners? Simply because of imperfect culture and insufficient manuring. To produce a successful crop of Cabbage the soil must naturally or artificially contain potash, phosphate, nitrogen. These are all found in good baryard manure and in some commercial fertilizers. If these resources are not available, the potash can be had in kailut; the phosphoric acid in bone, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen in dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feels his Cabbage crop without stint and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn; turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tiddling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown South for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent till the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of ten days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent of the plants in a Cabbage field should, on an average, produce marketable heads; though sometimes ninety-five per cent have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$8.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

There is, probably, not one vegetable in the whole list as largely grown in private gardens for family use, and grown on a large scale for shipping commercially, as the Cabbage, and there is not, we believe, one whose habits and nature are so little understood by many of those cultivating it, though perhaps so engaged for many years. Marked variations in the character of the product, and sometimes even an entirely worthless crop as the reward for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, time and labor, is not infrequently charged to causes that are very far from being the correct ones, and in looking around for some one to blame for the failure the seedsman is generally settled upon as being the one at fault, while a little consideration of the habits of the Cabbage plant will clearly show the failure has been brought about entirely by the workings of nature, and the causes existing, no other result could be looked for.

A brief statement of the habits and nature of the plant, with a few simple rules carefully observed, may prevent a failure and the loss of a crop in the future. These remarks will apply more particularly to growing Cabbage in Florida and the Gulf States from the fact that it is in these sections where the whole operation is conducted, as might be said, "out of season," and against it.

It is a well-known fact that after the plant has once started its growth, if perfection is to be obtained, it must not be checked more than once, and this one check is given when the plant has been transferred from the seedbed to the open field. After this has been done, and the growth has been resumed, any further check often results in changing the plant from a biennial to an annual, and when the growth is again resumed, there will be an effort to go to seed and not to head, which will be more or less accomplished according to the length of time the growth has been retarded. While some plants will spend the seed stalks to full blooming development, others will make a tall, branching growth of leaves like a Collard, some a smaller, leafy growth, as Kale, while in other cases the central buds will be merely forced upward, making apparently round and cone-shaped Cabbage, and the field will look like a mixture of many kinds and varieties of plants.

This second checking of the growth may come from a decided fall in temperature which, while not enough to kill or wilt the leaves, absolutely stops for a time the growth, and many a planter has been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured only to find later on that it had been practically ruined. The cause being there, the result was certain, especially if the soil is heavy.

A long-continued drought, with a light soil, will produce a similar result, and will also, sometimes, from the fact that the check in the growth is not absolute, cause the shedding of a part of the foliage and produce nothing but very small, hard knotted heads, for plenty of moisture is an absolute necessity for the growth of a perfect Cabbage, in connection with plenty of fertilizer.

These checks to the growth of the Cabbage appear from our observations, extending over many years, to be the cause of the majority of the failures, and we believe if they can be averted much better results will be reached.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to succeed where failure has heretofore been the result.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

It might be well in localities where there is apt to be a check by cold, to pursue what is generally termed the lazy man's plan, that is, plant the seed in the field where the Cabbage is to grow to full development, then if there is but one cold check it is the only check to the growth of the plant, and the danger of shooting to seed is avoided. Try a portion of the crop in this way.

It is the practice by many Cabbage growers to plow up high ridges at three feet apart, running east and west, and set out the plants on the south side, thus affording the plants valuable protection from cold north winds.

We especially call attention to our Fine First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

★ **SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.**—Head up, for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain offered is selected and may offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

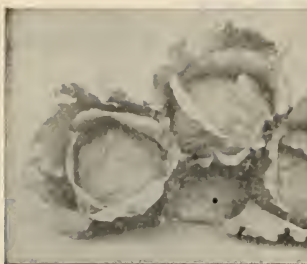
LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem, Early Drum-head, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY SPRING, 80 DAYS.—Reaching edible size as early as the Wakefield, but with a more rounded, solid, very few outside leaves, short stems. Mild in flavor and fine in texture. A week earlier than Landreth's Summer Flathead, but not so large. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

LANDRETH'S EARLY SUMMER FLATHEAD, 80 DAYS.—Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flathead. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLATHEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CABBAGE—Continued.



RECKLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.

★ **RECKLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD, 90 DAYS.**—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private grower, or an amateur, we recommend the Reckland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reckland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities. Indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reckland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners in the South assure us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in their section. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT.—An old-style, early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

NEW YORK EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite early light in color in the New York market. Heads oval; color bluish-green with lighter colored veins; stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **LANDRETH'S ALL THE YEAR ROUND, 95 DAYS.**—Ten days later than the Reckland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality it is the harvest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unimpaired. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around or all-seasons sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without wilting; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we commend it unhesitatingly. Sow in Autumn, or in holed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH.—A variety for early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

SUCCESSION.—Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts and much earlier than the late sorts. Similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH, 95 DAYS.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very large fine heads before the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in the early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October, and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

★ **EARLY BRUNSWICK.**—Early for a large flat; very short stemmed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ALL SEASONS.—Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LATE VARIETIES.

Large quantities of IMPORTED Cabbage Seed are offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that it is often disappointing in results.

★ **MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.**—For a large heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are leathery to the sink, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or trees, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long, slim stalks, which had form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (very choice).—Late, large, heavy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH, 120 DAYS.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit as it is a good keeper and an excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads, perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from heavy leaves, may be described as "long standing," that is to say, not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LOW DUTCH.—A large, late form of Late Drumhead. Vigorous in leaf, a big header. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

★ **AUTUMN KING.**—Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than Late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably fine sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

LANDRETH'S LARGE LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late ripening sort of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts and, as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

DANISH BALL HEAD, 120 DAYS.—The best keeper of all Winter sorts. Head round, solid and very thick. One of the best Cabbages known. Very popular in the Northwestern States. Shiploads of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

HOLLANDER.—A late distinct sort, long stalked, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, but free from the attack of flies, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

RED DUTCH.—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, curly and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ULM SAVOY.—One of the best among the foreign raiks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow, and is not surpassed by any other. It is not to be confounded with low-priced imported sorts. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CARROT.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. 60 to 70 Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.



1. Extra Early Forcing. 2. Blunt-Rooted Horn. 3. Pointed-Rooted Horn. 4. Ox-Heart. 5. Orange Danvers. 6. Long Orange. 7. White Belgian.

EXTRA EARLY FORCING, 40 DAYS.—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners, as admirably adapted for forcing under glass or in the open ground. It is stump-rooted, orange in color, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, BLUNT-ROOTED.—Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, POINTED, 45 DAYS.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a long Orange in miniature, quite desirable growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE.—Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **OX-HEART.**—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped, color orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LONG-RED CORELESS, 50 DAYS.—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.—Short, thick, stump-rooted. Orange. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NANTES, 58 DAYS.—This is a thick-rooted, Half-Long Orange Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG, 65 DAYS.—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **ST. VALBERY, 60 DAYS.**—Similar to but very superior to Long Orange. Sold as Long Orange and under many new names and under whatever name most justly praised. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LONG ORANGE.—Twelve to fourteen inches long. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

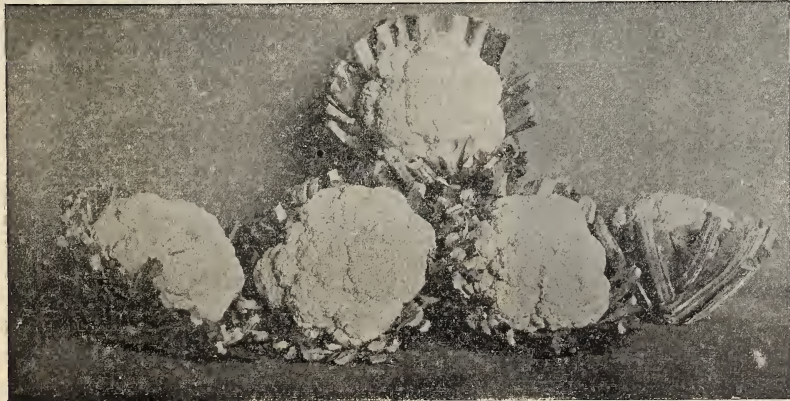
LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CAULIFLOWER.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer, and again, during Winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handlasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overed.



THE SEED
OF

Snow-
ball
Cauli-
flower

Offered for sale by us is not excelled by any strain in the world—no matter whether the price be twice as high or the praise twice as effusive. Our price per ounce is \$3.00.

SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER. (See description on next page.)

CAULIFLOWER—Continued

★ **EARLY SNOWBALL.**—Erlible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$1.00.

★ **EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN, 90 TO 100 DAYS.**—No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We hatch it against all comers. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$2.00.

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with select Erfurt. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large, white compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY FRENCH.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

★ **LANDRETHS' RELIABLE, 110 DAYS.**—More certain to head than any in the list. Very hardy, foliage stiff and strong; little affected by insects. Color a distinct blue green. Very reliable. Pkts. 25c.; per oz. \$2.50.

IMPERIAL.—A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkts. 20c.; per oz. \$1.50.

LENORMANDS.—A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.50.

ALGIERS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. Try it. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

LARGE LATE DUTCH, 130 DAYS.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

VEITCHS' AUTUMN GIANT.—Very vigorous, long stalked, large foliage, heads large, white, firm. Late in development. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CELERY.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Maturing in 120 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.



The illustration above represents two varieties and two styles of preparing for market. The short stalked sort is the Paris Golden, prepared in fan-like form and very attractive.

The tall sort is the Giant Pascal, tied up by hand or by a lancing machine—a device on the general plan of an Asparagus launcher, the package being made exactly square and the stalks pressed so tight together as to make a solid and heavy bundle.

★ **WHITE PLUME, 100 DAYS.**—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. Solid, of fine flavor, and a good keeper, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN HEART.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HALF DWARF.—It possesses ALL THE QUALITIES essential to make a perfect Celery—solidity, never being hollow; flavor, a peculiar nutty quality; vigor of growth, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Undoubtedly one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW, 110 DAYS.—A large solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

FIN DE SIECLE. A white stalked variety of choice flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

RED OR PINK.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and hardness. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

★ **PINK PLUME, NEW, 110 DAYS.**—The same quality as White Plume, the stalks beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

★ **GIANT PASCAL, 120 DAYS.**—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, majestically growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitability. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCHUMACHER, 120 DAYS.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart, a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

HARTWELL PERFECTION. A desirable form of white, solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root of cellic character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

FLAVORING, FOR SOUPS.—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COLLARDS.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

★ **PINK HEART.**—Never yet offered by any one but Landreth. Lower leaves green, veins bone-white, juside leaves ivory white, heart leaves pink and purple. Absolutely unique. Worthy of culture in the best garden by reason of its peculiar markings, and also by reason of its delicious quality, being the most tender of all Collards, almost equal to Cauliflower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20.

LANDRETH'S MARROW (CHOICE).—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white, marrow-like stalks or stems, which, with the broad, waxy midribs, stripped of

leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons, in the Southern States, the only available form of Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CORN.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.

This is a native of North and South America, having been found in cultivation by the first European voyagers. Modern researches in Peru and Mexico have given evidence that its culture precedes any historic period. Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height may be made three by three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, three by four feet; and for the tall varieties, four by four feet apart. In all cases allowing three stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of Corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within sixty days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of ten quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting six or seven quarts. The plants thinned out to three in a hill.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8,000 to 9,000 roasting ears can be had to the acre. The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is one dollar per bushel. The highest price is about three dollars per bushel and the lowest price about sixty cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION. Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

FIELD CORN.

One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre. 120 to 140 Days from Planting to Cutting.

Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

★ **LANDRETH'S SOUTHERN PROLIFIC, 100 DAYS.**—A mammoth-stalked, yet very early ripener, cutting for the shock in 100 days from germination. Grain large, light yellow, cob small, generally two ears on a stalk. Very valuable for culture in the South, because of hardening before the coming of the weevil moth.

"1899 we planted 14 ears of Landreth's Southern Prolific Corn, and were so well pleased with the result that in 1900 we put in 60 ears, 40 of which we commenced planting on March 23d, which first planting was gathered early in August, and is estimated as having produced 60 to 75 bushels to the acre. On June the 16th we planted a second patch of 4 acres, and on June the 26th a third patch. From these two plantings we had fully developed roasting ears in 45 days. We are well pleased with this Corn and think it the best for this latitude as it will make before our usual Summer droughts. That portion of our crop of last year now on hand, the 27th of August, is entirely free from weevil, which is unusual for any Corn in this Southern country. Next year we will try for 100 bushels per acre. The only objection we have to the Corn is its light color." F. W. FITZPATRICK, Mt. Pleasant, Texas. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA LONG EARLY YELLOW PLINT, 100 DAYS.—Long narrow ears; grain reddish-yellow and flinty; a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

GOLDEN DENT (SHOWY).—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LANDRETH'S LARGE WHITE PLINT, 120 DAYS.—Long, slim ears, covered with pure white, flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA EARLY DENT.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks short, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well-filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy-white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE SHEEP TOOTH.—Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE HORSE TOOTH.—Strong, vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

OLD CABIN HOME.—A thick-eared, Southern type of white Corn, with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinarily slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

POP-CORN.—We offer both Smooth White and Rice White. Four quarts will plant an acre. Price 5c. and 10c. lb., respectively.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

NOT TRUE SUGAR.

EXTRA EARLY BEVERLY, 55 DAYS.—A half-sugar variety of the height of Crosby. Ears well made out to the point, grain large, set close in straight rows. Ready for table 56 to 57 days from germination, earlier than the best Corey, white twice as large and twice as productive. A sort destined to be grown by every trucker or market gardener, because of its large size and double extra early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ADAMS EARLY.—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

★ **EARLY LANDRETH MARKET, 80 DAYS.**—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small lead on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early, and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR, 80 DAYS.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SUGAR CORN.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

RED COREY.—Edible 60 days from germination. A valuable sort. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

WHITE COREY.—Similar in habit to the Red, but two days earlier, therefore more desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

CORN—Continued.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.—This variety will produce silage ears to seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

★ **MAMMOTH WHITE COREY, 70 DAYS.**—A large development of the White Corey type. Very early for its size. An acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

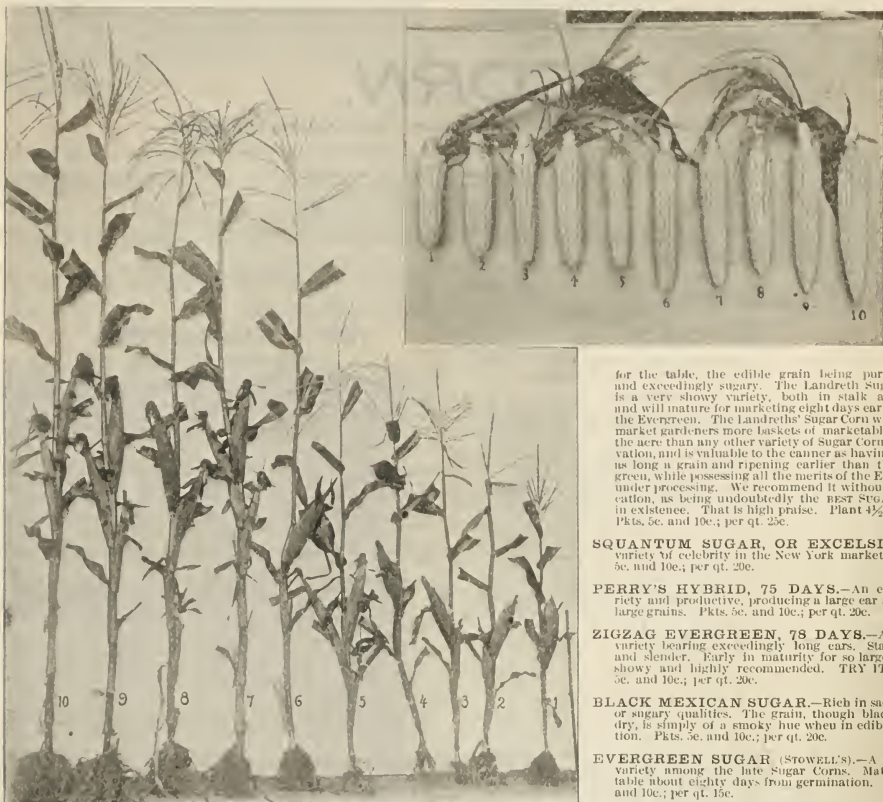
EARLY SORTS.

EARLY CONCORD SUGAR.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

CHAMPION.—A sort in demand in the markets of New York. Some what similar to Mammoth White Corey. Pkts. 10c. per qt. 25c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

★ **LANDRETH SUGAR.**—Fills 75 days from germination. A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears to the stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition



- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Extra Early Beverly | 2. Extra Early Adams. | 3. Crosby Sugar. | 4. Asylum Sugar. |
| 5. Hickox Sugar. | 6. Early Mammoth Sugar. | 7. Triumph sugar. | 8. Landreth sugar. |
| 9. Evergreen Sugar. | 10. Late Mammoth Sugar. | | |

★ **COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 70 DAYS.**—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

HICKOX SUGAR.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ASYLUM SUGAR.—Stalk 6 feet, ears long. Desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it without qualification, as being undoubtedly the BEST SUGAR CORN in existence. That is high praise. Plant $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

SQUANTUM SUGAR, OR EXCELSIOR.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

PERRY'S HYBRID, 75 DAYS.—An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN, 75 DAYS.—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—Rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EVERGREEN SUGAR (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR, 90 DAYS.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 25c.

CORN SALAD.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEEDS).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CRESS.

This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

CURLED.—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BROAD LEAVED.—A form of salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

WATER.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

CUCUMBER.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 40 to 60 days from sowing according to variety and season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at five feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8 x 11 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November and command \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$1 or \$3 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.



WHITE SPINE.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered at pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 300 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per 100.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons' capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of

salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

FIELD VARIETIES.

LANDRETH'S FIRST, 50 DAYS.—Surpassed by few in length, and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in 50 days from germination; dark green, and desirable. Very poor seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **LANDRETH'S CHOICE (Extra Early), 60 DAYS.**—The choicest medium sort we have ever offered, green, good length, slim, symmetrical, uncumpled in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for Pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE, 60 DAYS.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say, it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—An improvement on the White Spine as ordinarily sold, being longer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **EMERALD.**—Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color, which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines. A profuse bloomer, foliage small and proof against sunburn. 60 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY FRAME.—Short vine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LONG GREEN.—Long fruit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MEDIUM GREEN.—Good for pickle. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

JERSEY PICKLE, 60 DAYS TO MAKE PICKLES.—It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over 150,000 bushels of small fruit of this variety are picked annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Early spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days. Early Summer sowings in thirty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BOSTON PICKLING, OR BOSTON MARKET.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

TURKEY LONG GREEN, 80 DAYS TO REACH EDIBLE SIZE.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; it only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is *not* the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR sort, being twice as long. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz., 12c.

GHERKIN.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DANDELION.

CABBAGING, 50 DAYS.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

FRENCH GARDEN, 45 DAYS.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

DUTCH BULBS.

As Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., see Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs, mailed free on application list of each September.

EGG-PLANT.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best, strong or hot manure is inadvisable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots which plunge in earth so as to get stocky well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure, to form the earth and plant therein placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely, repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-plant unless they require attention be given. In growing the Egg-plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and landing rains. The difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. In Florida if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3,000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each, we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 2 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied in fruit from Jersey. Toward Christmas the price of Florida Egg-plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.



LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE, 120 DAYS.—Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem, offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the

best selection of Egg-plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as short, egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom (diameter often nearly equal to the length). Color when grown on soil of proper quality a deep purple,



LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE Egg-PLANT

running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet, and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 45c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple, large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 40c.

LARGE GREEN CURLED.—A desirable salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

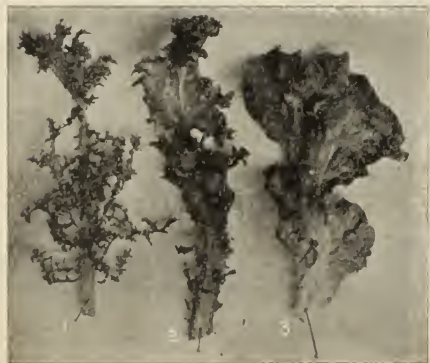
WHITE CURLED.—A variety of white tint. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

MOSS CURLED.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

BROAD LEAVED.—Foliage broad and flat. Most productive. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

ENDIVE.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.



SINGLE LEAVES OF ENDIVE

1. Moss Curled. 2. Green Curled. 3. Broad Leaved.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the base leaves or cover with pots to blanch for Salad. Valuable for salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Landreth's Selection is Unexcelled in the Quality of the Seed Offered. See our List in this Catalogue.

GOURDS.

See our List of Flower Seeds.

GRASS SEED.

See List of Varieties named in this Catalogue.

HERBS

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed beds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

ANISE.—A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, or thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot and a half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BORAGE.—A soft, thick-stemmed, annual plant, reaching the height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light-green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light-blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

form and hardness. The root is half long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CORIANDER.—The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

DILL.—The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

FENNEL.—The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

* **LAVENDER.**—The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

* **ROSEMARY.**—The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

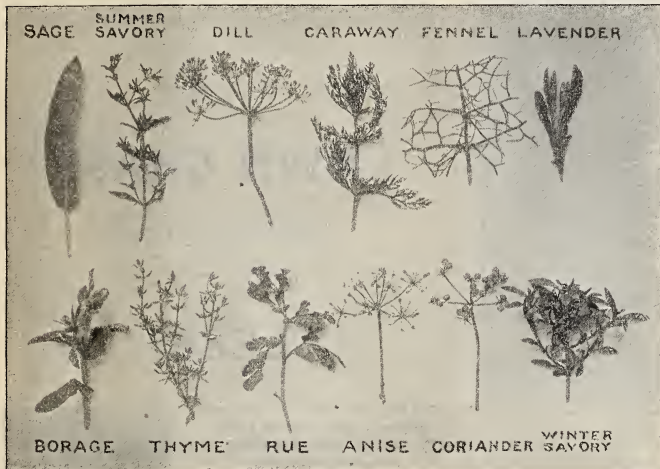
SAGE. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in one foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. Foliage abundant, leaves long, narrow and whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems; foliage light-blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one-foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SWEET BASIL.—An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light-green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

* **THYME.**—The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot, and produces an abundance of small, erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



HERBS.

CARAWAY.—The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of about one foot, and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CARDOON.—Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early spring and in rows three feet apart and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CHERVIL.—When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its

Advice.

Our customers need never hesitate to ask us for advice as to varieties or methods of culture, but when it comes to the questions whether or not certain plants will thrive and fully mature in the inquirer's district, possibly 1,000 or 2,000 miles from Philadelphia; we always answer that the experience of their neighbors is a better guide than any advice we can give.

KALE.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

GROWN FOR CABBAGE. Curly leaved plants of the cabbage family, of heavy character and succulent on almost any soil. Sow in early spring when the risk is in full, and again in early autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.



DWARF GERMAN KALE.

DWARF SCOTCH KALE.

DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMDALE KALE.—Leaves moss curled; color, emerald-green; height, ten inches, when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. 55 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.—Foliage yellowish-green and similar to the Tall Scotch Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MOSBACH.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upward, light yellow-green. Double curled, white, narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SIBERIAN.—Similar to German. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS, 60 DAYS.—Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

KOHL-RABI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the external development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds for transplanting or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

WHITE VIENNA, 60 DAYS.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GREEN OR WHITE, VERY LARGE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LAWN GRASS.

See List of Varieties in this Catalogue.

LEEK.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROUEN.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



CARENTAN.

LETTUCE.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some to rich ground. The seedlings will be ready for the sash. Or in early spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and heat-resisting varieties, which we have selected as standard sorts by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

Loose Leaved or Cutting Varieties.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

WHITE CURLED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—A cutting variety; the second to produce culine leaves. It does not head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

GOLDEN CURLED.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BRONZED CURLED.—New sort. A half-cabbaging variety of bronze-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Landreth's Golden Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PRIZE HEAD, OR SATISFACTION.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

AMERICAN GATHERING.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

Heading Varieties.

★ LANDRETH'S FORCING, 35 DAYS.—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head; having no outside leaves, it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is all head, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

WHITE TENNISBALL.—Similar to Black. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BLACK-SEEDED TENNISBALL.—An early reliable header, compact in growth, the leaves close set and slightly blotted or savoyed. Color a whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

IMPERIAL CABBAGE.—A showy white Cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.



BIG BOSTON.

SILVER BALL.—A large sized sort of light white yellowish leaf. An excellent heading sort, and growing in demand as meeting the public taste. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BIG BOSTON.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round curled, slightly crumpled. Deep green with bronze edges, all forming a compact head; making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

HANSON.—Very much like India. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CURLED INDIA.—A valuable variety; making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DEACON.—A thoroughly reliable variety, leaves plain and dark green, a good header, medium in size and maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER, 40 DAYS.—Undoubtedly the equal of any, and superior to nine-tenths of all the Lettuces. An exceedingly compact and certain header. Well adapted for either open ground or glass culture, largely used by discriminating gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.

SPECKED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD, 50 DAYS.—A long-standing white cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LANDRETH'S EARLY SUMMER, 50 DAYS.—None better, it being a certain and good header, early and attractive. Shape of head inclined to be slightly sugar-loafed. Color a yellowish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

★ BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE, 50 DAYS.—A week later than Landreth's Early Summer, darker in color, and more round in leaf. A favorable sort with market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PERFECTED SALAMANDER.—Very similar to Bloomsdale Reliable, a little larger, a little later and a darker shade of green, a variety slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 10c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

MAMMOTH BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A selected strain, with large solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRIVATE STOCK.—A selected strain, solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ LARGEST OF ALL, 55 DAYS.—A fine Exhibition sort, none approaching it in immense development. A good header of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots very late and is a shy seeder, an advantage to the grower but expensive to the Seed Grower. Pkts. 10c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



LARGEST OF ALL.

NORPOK ROYAL CABBAGE.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

ROYAL CABBAGE.—Heads large, very showy, leaves broad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—Late in development and consequently valuable as a succession to the earlier sorts. Foliage dark green, large and showy. A hardy Cabbage variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LETTUCE—Continued.

HUBBARD MARKET.—A large, white Cabbage variety, for forcing or open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BROWN DUTCH. Bronze leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

SLOW SEEDER. Very meritorious, a long-standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE. A large Cabbage form of late habit, leaves plain, broad and requiring considerable space but forming a fine showy head of rich green color, a fairly sort and very slow to shoot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

NEW YORK LETTUCE.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

PHILADELPHIA LATE WHITE BUTTER.—Fine for the open garden in Midsummer. A strong hardy sort. Pkt. 5c.; per oz. 20c.

LONG ISLAND WINTER, 60 DAYS. Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter, and early Spring. Very valuable. Cold in light green, very hardy, size over the average. Leaves round on ends, broad slightly blated. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROMAINE.—This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—some white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar loaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in fifty to sixty days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LANDRETH'S HEAT-RESISTING COS.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN COS, GROWTH ERECT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

WHITE COS.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long narrow, erect leaves which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Errors in Seeding.

So much ignorance prevails, respecting the physical laws governing Seed Germination, that the seedsman is blamed nearly always for all failures of Seed to sprout, whereas the difficulty in germination is frequently the result of a fault of the Gardener in sowing the Seed at a time of unfavorable soil temperature or in soils of improper texture.

Some Seed, as Peas, onion, Leek will withstand a low temperature, and a large amount of moisture, others, as Beans, Corn and the *Cucurbitaceae*, very little, consequently seeds of the first class can be planted in the very early Spring, when the soil is yet cold and wet, but these of the second class so planted will rot.

A first consideration, therefore, is Soil Temperature as affecting Germination. With all Seeds, this begins at respective minimums and continues up to certain maximums, when the Seeds become roused, and progress stops. In Spring, the maximum is not often reached, but the temperature may go below the minimum, which, with some Seeds, is at once fatal.

Temperature of the soil is greatly affected by the amount of water it holds, and the degree of moisture in the soil is a most important factor in determining the time of planting, if an immediate and satisfactory result is expected. Rapidly drying soils may be planted early, but wet soils remain cold and solid, continuing deficient in oxygen, which is necessary to aid germination.

After the condition of temperature and moisture are considered, there remains for determination the subject of the depth of planting. In light, loose, quick drying soils, easily permeable by water, Seeds may be covered twice as deep as in heavy compact wet soils. Our practice in light soils has been to advise a covering eight times the diameter of the Seed.

IRRIGATION.

If you have, running through your Farm, a strong stream, which never gives out under Summer drought, it is more valuable to you than a Marl pit, as water without Manure will assure a crop, while Marl or other fertilizer, without water, will not ensure a crop.

To utilize such a stream, dam up at a convenient location, so as to make a pond or reservoir, from which to irrigate 3, 5 or 10 acres, more or less, as you may have fields properly located, and carry the water in main ditches to the fields to be irrigated, passing the main ditch along the top or most elevated end of each field. From this ditch at the top of each field pass the water down the slopes between the rows of the crops.

The slopes of the surface of the field, lying below the level of the main ditch must be such as to cause the water to run gently. If too fast, it cuts gullies and does harm—if too slow, it is absorbed on the upper half of its course, never getting to the bottom. Crops which can be irrigated to advantage by passing the water over the surface and between the rows are—

STRAWBERRIES,

SMALL FRUITS,

TREE FRUITS,

THE WHOLE LINE OF GARDEN VEGETABLES.

An attempt at Irrigation need not be costly. In fact it can be done very cheaply, if the water supply is permanent and if it costs nothing. It is entirely another question to pump water, where every gallon costs money, but even that can be done often to advantage.

WATER MELON.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf plant Melons.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain sprouting or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at ten feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and tramped into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite four pounds of seed to the acre that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection; with 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, \$40 per hundred. As an average price, \$10 per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than \$4 per hundred. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

EXTRA EARLY (65 days from germination).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING, 75 DAYS.** One of the best of all Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DARK GREEN RIND ICING. Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

★ **LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING, 80 DAYS.**—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PEERLESS.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin; light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

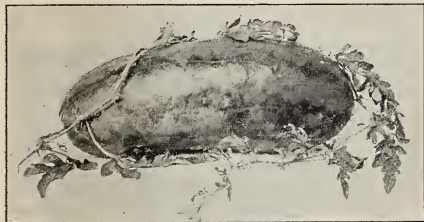
CUBAN QUEEN.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLEBNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 1c.; per oz. 10c.

GEM (Kolb).—A solid shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAMES RIVER, 80 DAYS.—A long, dark rind Melon of second size, similar to the Joe Johnson and Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.



ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

★ **ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty; 75 days from planting to ripening).**—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black, interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and small. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LONG DIXIE, 85 DAYS.—We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs much, darker in rind, in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long

distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong, and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie, as first introduced—longer in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **BRADFORD, 85 DAYS.**—Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor, seed white, a very superior sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



BRADFORD.

DUKE JONES.—Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter colored stripes—very prolific and of fine appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **LANDRETHS' BOSS (80 to 90 days to ripen).**—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions, Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN QUEEN, 90 DAYS.—Form and color somewhat similar to a Long Light Icing, but more chunky and much heavier, exceedingly productive. A fine shipper, being exceedingly tough in rind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INDIANA SWEETHEART, 90 DAYS.—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TRIUMPH.—Very dark rind with bands of slightly lighter color. Form very chunky, large and heavy. Thick rind. A good shipper. Better keeper than many other varieties, and will stand much exposure to the sun. Weight frequently up to 100 pounds, and in some instances 150 pounds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

BLACK BOULDER.—Nearly round, very large and heavy. Skin a dark black-green. Rind very thick. A good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PRESERVING MELON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CANTALOUPE.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Cantaloupes, or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon soil ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the soil or grass sprouting or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted at about the same time or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four and a half feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls of well rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large, long Melons, like the feedland Giant and Casaba are generally sold by the bushel. Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-sixths bushels capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 14,000 to 20,000 fruits. Cantaloupes and Cucumbers are often destroyed by Lice on the vines. The remedy to meet such depredation is to spray the leaves with oil and water. Cantaloupe vines are often blighted by heavy early morning fogs, the leaves appearing afterwards as if a flame of fire had passed over the field.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.40 to \$2.00 per bushel. As an average price 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug to the market.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON FIRST IN MARKET, 60 DAYS.—The earliest of the very early Cantaloupes. Fruit half-flat, faintly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have the house and a large family all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY, 65 DAYS.—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of Nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunburn. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

JENNY LIND, 65 DAYS.—A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of fifty years. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.



EARLY JUNE

★ **EXTRA EARLY JUNE** FIRST 67 DAYS.—A large flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit larger flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as large as Jenny Lind. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

EMERALD GEM.—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

ACME.—A melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

★ **ROCKY FORD**, 70 DAYS.—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, and well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

NETTED GEM.—Early quality, good, very attractive. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

IMPROVED JENNY.—Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. A very salable sort. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.



EARLY BRISTOL

★ **EARLY BRISTOL**, 70 DAYS.—Of Persian origin. An excellent sort, very showy, completely covered with netting, golden between the ribs, flesh green, similar to a small Acme, more oval, a good seller. Pkts. 10c; per oz. 15c.



EARLY BURLINGTON

★ **EARLY BURLINGTON**, 70 DAYS.—Of Persian origin. A good market sort, deeply ribbed, exceedingly productive, green fleshed, heavily webbed, early, half-round, very showy. Pkts. 10c; per oz. 15c.

SOUTH JERSEY.—A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end, netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Vine Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

CANTALOUPE—Continued.

- ★ **ATLANTIC CITY, 72 DAYS.**—A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 15c.



ANNE ARUNDEL

- ★ **ANNE ARUNDEL (70 days from planting to ripening).**—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

- ★ **LARGE ACME.**—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



PAUL ROSE

- ★ **PAUL ROSE.**—A new sort possessing several characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted, color which unripe a deep green turning a golden tint, flesh salmon and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity, flavor like Osage. A showy variety but not the best. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

- ★ **OSAGE.**—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

- ★ **ROBERTS.**—A large selection or development of the small Jenny Lind and having its merits. Grown extensively for market. Pkt 10c., per oz. 15c.



ROBERTS

- ★ **SALMOM AND GREEN.**—Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rim. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety, suitable for both light and heavy soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

- ★ **CALIFORNIA CITRON, 80 DAYS.**—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

- ★ **CINCINNATI MARKET.**—Oval or egg-shaped, slightly pointed at ends, ribs very distinct, entire rind covered with webbing; flesh thick green and of rare flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

- ★ **SURPRISE.**—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick, salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

- ★ **HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.**—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.



MISSOURI

- ★ **MISSOURI 80 DAYS.**—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

- ★ **MONTREAL.**—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CANTALOUPE—Continued.

CASABA (PARISIAN).—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

REEDLAND GIANT, 85 DAYS.—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching over twenty pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

LARGE BLACK PARIS, 90 DAYS.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ribbed Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Ribbed track; ribs broad, massive and

prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted, flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor, (foliage small) and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH, 90 DAYS.—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Kind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Truly suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Mushroom Spawn,

IMPORTED.

The culture of Mushrooms to the cultivated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of *Bricks*. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on beds of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Per 100 lbs. \$9.00; per brick of about 1½ lbs. 15c. Postage 5c. per lb. extra.

MUSTARD.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring when the Pear is in bloom drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

CREOLE, 30 DAYS.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, more curly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



BLOOMSDALE.

CREOLE.

★ **BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED (EARLY, 35 DAYS)**—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as large and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender and admirable as a salad. When larger leaved we recommend it for boiling like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The dwarf is the best, as it does not require stakes or training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for capers.

TALL MIXED.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF MIXED.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described under flower seeds.

OKRA.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

This Vegetable is not half appreciated. We give a receipt for its Winter preparation, in connection with Tomatoes.

Take the Okra Pods half grown, and slice them into rings. Prepare the Tomatoes for stewing. Mix altogether and stew as under ordinary circumstances. When done, seal up in air-tight jars and use for a Stock for Soup—nothing better.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. A very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NEW SOUTH.—A new dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods medium length, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD.**—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

VELVET POD.—Height three feet, pod slim and velvety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

TALL.—Height five feet, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



1. Common

2. Dwarf

3. Profligate

4. New South.

5. Cow Horn.

6. Long Green Pod.

ONIONS.



ONION SEED HEAD.

Philadelphia grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the EARLY MARKETED ONIONS always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion, Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality. Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

Large Onions from Seed.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills one foot apart, drilling six or eight pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 300 to 1,000 bushels.

Sets from Seed.

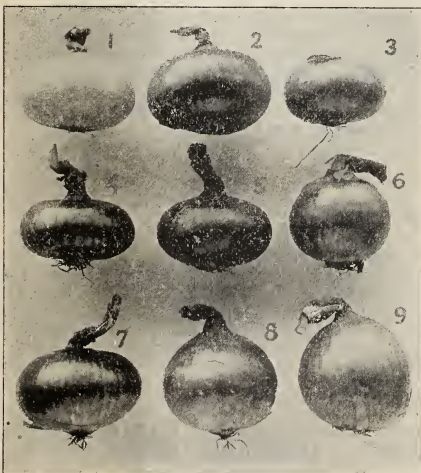
Drill when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, *button* or *sets*, as they are indifferently called. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. *Caution:* If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two or three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by sharply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

CHOICE ONION SEED

To Grow Large Bulbs.

★ **BERMUDA WHITE WAX (Valuable New Sort).**—We introduced three years ago the seed of a new Onion under the name of Bermuda White Wax, earlier than the White Bermuda, a more brilliant white, very waxy in texture, slightly thicker in form, and altogether an improvement on the White Bermuda. Far superior to the White Queen, Bartlett or Nocera, being earlier, larger, and decidedly a superior keeper. The quantity of seed grown this year is very limited, —we offer trial packets of one ounce at the price of 50c. Whoever tries it now will want it next year and want it in large quantity, as it is unquestionably of rare merit. Per oz. 50c.



1. Philadelphia Silver Skin.
2. Philadelphia Yellow Strasburg.
3. Bloomsdale Extra Early Gold Seal.
4. Bloomsdale Extra Early Red Seal.
5. Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Red.
6. Early Red Globe.
7. Large Red Weathersfield.
8. Large Yellow Globe Danvers.
9. Southport Yellow Globe.

★ **EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL, 65 DAYS.**—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced.

Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Seventy days from sowing to maturity. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

★ **BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.**—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw-colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red we IMPORT from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

★ **BERMUDA ISLAND RED (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.**—Well-known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

★ **ITALIAN QUEEN.**—An extra early small silver skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL, 80 DAYS.**—The earliest of all yellow Onions, consequently desirable either to the family or Market Gardener. Form flat and thin, solid, mild in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.**—The earliest of all red Onions and of excellent quality. Mild in flavor, solid, very flat and thin. A popular sort with the Market Gardeners and also desirable in the family garden. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.**—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Weathersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE, 85 DAYS.**—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

★ **EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED, 100 DAYS.**—Medium size, deep red, earlier and flatter than Weathersfield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **SILVER SKIN.**—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

★ **PRIZE TAKER.**—A mammoth yellow globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.**—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **YELLOW FLAT DANVERS.**—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ONIONS—Continued.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—A flat yellow Onion of early bulb. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per lb. 10c.

LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN, 110 DAYS.—Very select. One hundred and twenty days from sowing to maturity. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market grower or for use to the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval and ripens hard as an apple and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid, and a better keeper. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 110 DAYS.—oval in form. Maturing in eighty-four days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 25c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, 115 DAYS.—An oval-shaped straw colored, long keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Globe, which, although a better keeper, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 10c.

WETHERSFIELD, LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield. There are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

SOUTHPORT, RED GLOBE, 130 DAYS.—A very desirable, round, red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 25c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 20c.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—A showy, large, white variety. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 30c.

GIANT RED GARGANUS.—A monstrous, red-skinned, globular, Italian Onion, known in some sections as P. mpeii. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 20c.

GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as Silver King; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 30c.

ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS.

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown sets often only produce scullions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually, and purchase additional large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seed-men, but by November are always sold out of our summer crop of **Pearl, White and Red Bermuda**, as they must be planted not later than November. We, however, offer the seed of the Bermuda and Pearl at 40 cents per ounce, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April, importations from the Bermuda Islands, situated in the warm channel of the Gulf Stream.

Two Other Specialties of Sets on Hand For Sale.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—Per qt. 20c; per bush. \$5.50.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Per qt. 20c; per bush. \$5.50.

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in any garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature Onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield. The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

Crates or barrels extra. See page 5 of card.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

YELLOW.—Sometimes called red. Per qt. 15c; per bush. \$3.00.

SILVER SKIN.—Per qt. 15c; per bush. \$4.00.

DANVERS YELLOW.—Per qt. 15c; per bush. \$3.25.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—Per qt. 15c; per bush. \$3.00.

POTATO ONIONS.—Per qt. 40c. See illustration.

SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 25c.

GARLIC SETS.—Per pound, 25c. See illustration.

RED SKINNED TOP SETS.—Per qt. 40c.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

No Charge for Postage on Small Seeds. Send Money with the Order.

Merchants selling Landreth's Seeds can furnish to their customers a grade or quality as good as any which can be obtained at our retail counter in Philadelphia, but it must be understood that four times as many seeds are sold as Landreth's are as really issued by our Establishment. To our sense a complaint to our reputation, but to us an injury as well as the purchaser.

Private or Market gardeners desiring varieties not kept by their local merchants, can get these special sorts by having their local merchants send us for them, or planters themselves can order from us direct and get them by mail.

Landreth pays the postage on all small seeds, but charges a postage of eight cents a pound on Peas, Beans and Corn.

The United States Mail Brings **Landreth's Seeds** To Every Man's Post Office.

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office.

The illustration shows how to address a letter to reach us.

In the days of Stage Coaching across the western plains to the Pacific Coast, we once sent by stage as post office matter, five tons of seed, done up in 4 pound packages.





MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

PARSLEY.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

SINGLE.—Used as a pot herb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

MOSS CURLED.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CHAMPION CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well bred, very choice strain, short jointed, tufted, certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PARSNIP.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.



BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half-long, wedgeshape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SUGAR HOLLOW CROWNED, OR CUP.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Ornamental Flowers for the Garden.

See our Descriptive List in this Catalogue.

MORE reliable Flower Seeds are not obtainable than those we offer, and our list of sorts while not so extensive as those of some other Houses, comprehends everything desirable. Our purpose in keeping the list of sorts within a reasonable limit, is both to protect ourselves and the purchaser, as with the increase of sorts increases also the absolute certainty of having a lot of old seed always on hand. No Flower Seeds are more vital than Landreth's, none are a better quality and they are sold at reasonable prices.

The effect of a well-selected display of Annual Flowers, that is those sorts which come into bloom a few weeks after planting, is only realized by those familiar with their capabilities when planted in masses as adornments for Lawn or Garden.

We name a few families of Annuals certain to please, for the guidance of persons not familiar with the subject.

Ageratum.	Cosmos.	Nasturtiums.	Pansy.
Alyssum.	China Pinks.	Marvel of Peru.	Sweet Peas.
Amaranthus.	Eschscholtzia.	Morning Glory.	Sunflower.
Asters.	Ipomea.	Poppy.	Verbena.
Bachelor's Buttons.	Marigold.	Portulaca.	Vinca.
Cockscomb.	Mignonette.	Phlox.	Zinnia.
Cypress Vine.	Lantana.	Petunia.	

We also name a few Biennials and Perennials, which are those sorts which do not bloom until the second season, and though they require a longer time and a little more care, they are in some particulars more satisfying as they bloom continuously through a longer season, and are of a more vigorous habit.

Some of them are as follows:

Hollyhocks.	Cannas.	Snap Dragon.	Primula.
Canterbury Bell.	Carnation.	Sweet William.	Salvia.
Columbines.	Coleus.	Dahlia.	

Write out a list of your wants, made up from the list given in this Catalogue. Notice most sorts are quoted at 5c. per packet, though some are 10c. or more a packet. After drawing out the list, sum up the total cost, and send us the list accompanied with the money in the form of a check or Post Office Money Order, and we will do the rest, even to paying the entire postage.

....PEAS....

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are less productive than those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$1 to \$1 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

★ Landreth's Extra Early Peas.

85.20 PER BUSHEL.

Sold only in Red Cloth Bags and Under Seal in Cardboard Packages. 25c. per Quart.

THE EARLIEST SORT (48 DAYS FROM SOWING).—None earlier, none are better, while many are far inferior. Our strain has been so counterfeited that we sell them only under seal in cardboard packages or in muslin bags or cotton sacks, the various packages ranging from three plants to two bushels. It is not safe to make any experiments with a questionable stock of Peas which require seven weeks to prove whether good or bad. With the Landreth there is no risk.

Landreth Extra Early Peas are sold in Pint Packages, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages, at 15 cents each; in Quart Packages, at 25 cents each; in Red Cotton Bags of 1, 1½, 1¾ and 1 bushel, each bound with wire and sealed with our "Bell" Trade mark; these Red Bags at \$5.20 per bushel. No charge for bags and sealing.

ALASKA, 49 DAYS.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

AMERICAN WONDER, 52 DAYS.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR, 54 DAYS.—An improvement on American Wonder, ashade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

TOM THUMB, 58 DAYS.—Vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

GRADUS.—Seeds wrinkled, pods very showy, large as Telephone but far earlier, hardly. One of the best late introductions. A dwarf vine. Pkt. 10c.; per qt. 75c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

PREMIUM GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.



DEWITT HOUSE, No. 7



LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS—THE "RED-BAG" PEAS

McLEAN'S ADVANCER. A green wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty-five days after sowing; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN, 60 DAYS.—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Suitable for private garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET, 60 DAYS.—A round, blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine, fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

★ **STRATAGEM, 60 DAYS.**—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vine twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETH'S FRENCH CANNER.—Sixty days from germination to pod picking. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long, slim pods, containing on an average seven Peas and often ten. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE PEAS.**—Sixty days from planting. Sold by us for several years to truckers as a grand early and steady picker, enormously productive in large pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas, says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted; that he realized an average price of \$1 per basket or \$80 per acre. His pickers had counted every day as to who could find the most pods with the greater number of Peas in, and it was astonishing how many there were with ten and twelve Peas in them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

PEAS.

LATE SORTS.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

HEROINE, 65 DAYS.—Producing large, recurved, showy pods, containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DUKE OF ALBANY, 65 DAYS.—A green or blue, wrinkled, dry Pea, resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SHROPSHIRE HERO, 65 DAYS.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods, well filled with big, marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

YORKSHIRE HERO, 60 DAYS.—A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETH'S PHONOGRAPH, 60 DAYS.—Ripening with Everbearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about sixty days; an excellent table Pea, also used in canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Wrinkled and very sugary; ripens in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

FORTY-FOLD, 70 DAYS.—(IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

TELEPHONE, 65 DAYS.—Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

TELEGRAPH, 68 DAYS.—Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone and of a more reliable character; less liable to run out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT, 68 DAYS.—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

TALL PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.

MELTING SUGAR.—Pods very large, broad, flat, twisted; edible like a String Bean. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 40c.



Relative development of 39 varieties of Peas. All sown same day in parallel rows; all picked the same day. The first nine in edible condition.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Extra Early. | 15. — | 29. Hero. |
| 2. Alaska. | 16. Shropshire Hero. | 30. Everbearing. |
| 3. Tom Thumb. | 17. Pride of the Market. | 31. Abundance. |
| 4. Exonian. | 18. Telegraph. | 32. Sutton's Satisfaction. |
| 5. American Wonder. | 19. Paragon. | 33. John Bull. |
| 6. Nott's Excelsior. | 20. Telephone. | 34. Profusion. |
| 7. Nutting's Green Marrow. | 21. Eugene. | 35. Auvergne. |
| 8. Little Gem. | 22. Blue Imperial. | 36. Admiral. |
| 9. Blue Peter. | 23. Evolution. | 37. Large White Marrow. |
| 10. Advance. | 24. Improved White Marrow. | 38. Black Marrow. |
| 11. Duke of York. | 25. Sharpe's Victory. | 39. Juno. |
| 12. Goliath. | 26. Champion. | |
| 13. Quantity. | 27. Forty-fold. | |
| 14. Duke of Albany. | 28. Stratagem. | |

The dried seeds of Wrinkled Peas all contain a larger amount of Sugar than do the Seeds of Smooth or Pitted varieties, and this predisposes them to rot in the ground under unfavorable soil conditions. Different varieties contain varying percentages of Sugar, and even those of the same kind contain different proportions, consequent upon the conditions of the harvest under which they were ripened.

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.

Used Only for Ornamental Purposes.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1,000 sprays of flowers. No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume fragrant as mignonette. For description of varieties and prices, see Flower Seed List, in this Catalogue.

RELIABILITY.

Have not regular Seed purchasers by this time learned that the merit of Seeds is not indicated by the cover of the Seed Catalogue. We would like to inquire: what has the picture of a young girl, be it ever so pretty and artistic, or what has the caricature of a farmer to do with the reliability of the Seed offered—nothing whatever. Such picture covers are only traps to get orders from the unthinking man. With some Seed Firms the cover is everything—the interior a hodge-podge. With this Establishment the cover is immaterial. The contents is what we give our attention to, and to which we ask the attention of the reader. It is easy to understand, the descriptions are accurate, the directions practical. There is no other Seed Catalogue so well arranged and so satisfactory—and the Seeds we offer are reliable.

PEPPER.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 days.

Start the plants under glass in early spring or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after commencing third setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 300 to 550 bushels should be grown in the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Canning merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small oval very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CAYENNE. Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

RED CHERRY.—Ornamental round Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GOLDEN BELL.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

TOMATO, OR SQUASH SHAPED, OR BONNET.—Used for Pickles. Fruit red and hot, like a Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—The large, red variety generally used for Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BULLNOSE. A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

★ **RUBY KING.**—A brilliant red, larger than Large Sweet, mild in flavor. One trucker of our acquaintance shipped to New York the past summer the entire product of 30 acres and could have sold as many more. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MEXICAN.—A red, thick-fleshed variety, which, by the Mexicans is pressed into bales for winter use, and sold out of the compressed bale just as Turkish dates are sold in northern markets. It is used for soups and other culinary purposes. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

TABASCO.—The sauce made from this Pepper is well known. The fruit is a small red berry borne in clusters. In quality it is not beyond description. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 50c.



1. Bullnose. 5. Long Cayenne. 8. Small Chili Red.
2. Sweet Spanish. 6. French or Small Celestial.
3. Golden Bell. Cayenne. 9. Long Red.
4. Tomato or Squash-shaped. 7. Bird's Eye.

PUMPKIN.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases, the Pumpkin Vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

★ **YELLOW CASHAW.**—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

COMMON FIELD.—A large Red fruit, slightly oval. Very productive. Used for Canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

YELLOW MONSTER.—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

Variability

"I bought from you 9 pounds of Acme Cantaloupe Seed, which I planted on 3 acres, and have an enormous crop of marketable fruit, and while the great proportion are oval in form as described in your Catalogue, some are much more chunky, some nearly round. Why are they not all as described?"

If 80 per cent. are as described, the other 20 per cent. vary because of that disposition to sport which is found among all Melons, found indeed among all Vine Crops and to a lesser extent among all other garden Vegetables. The ordinary observer, though he may never have had his attention directed to the subject of variability in vegetables, certainly knows that children of the same family vary in height, color of hair and eyes, and disposition. The same observer knows that horses, cows, and dogs, born of the same parents all vary, and no two oak trees, elms or maples grow just similar, but when some men come to gardening operations, they expect that Cantaloupes or Watermelons of a named sort should be just as much alike as pennies from the Mint, or all Cabbages or Beets from Seed out of the same package should be exactly uniform. Such men ask for an Impossibility and if they were reasonable men, they would know it.

POTATO.

One Bushel of Potatoes Cut into Sections of 3 to 4 Pieces will Plant 400 Yards of Continuous Row.
An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed, which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED.

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development, the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one, producing tubers the first year about the size of tuckshot; these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 50c.

BARRELS.

The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels, and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 125 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained its name celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight affected districts.

Prices only Approximate. Write for latest quotations.

★ **IRISH COBBLER.**—Very productive, matures ahead of the Early Ohio. Shape chunky, eyes strong and deeply set, skin netted, flesh white, quality very superior. Don't fail to get it. See illustration. Per bush. \$2.50.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$2.10.

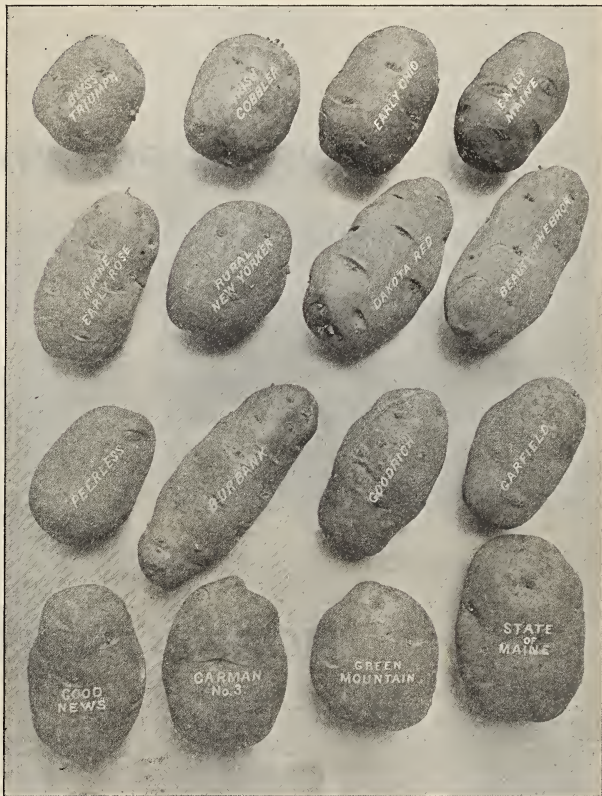
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ROSE.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. \$1.70.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.70.

EARLY ROSE.—A well-known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.70.

FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color, flesh white and of fine grain and best flavor. Very early and a long keeper; of good eating quality when half grown as when fully matured. So far we have produced edible tubers forty days from planting. Per bush. \$1.75.

LANDRETH'S GARFIELD.—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers produced without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tuber, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$1.85.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to rot, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush. \$1.85.

SNOW FLAKE.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. \$1.75.

DAKOTA RED.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$1.95.

POTATOES—Continued.

(Prices only approximate.)

LANDRETH'S STATE OF MAINE.—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tubers cover medium size, form cylindrical slightly elongated, the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy, the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the early Vermont; medium early. Per bush \$1.75.

BLISS' TRIUMPH.—One of the earliest Potatoes, chunky in shape, medium size, pink skin. An exceedingly fine sort. Per bush \$1.90.

EARLY MAINE.—A small variety of the Maine Early Rose a few days earlier to ripen. Hardy in constitution. Per bush \$1.80.

MAINE EARLY ROSE.—A large form of the Early Maine. Productive, showy, of best quality. Per bush \$1.80.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—Very popular, heavy yielder, handsome tuber, early to ripen. Per bush \$1.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—Early, good quality, a favorite for family use. Per bush \$1.70.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush \$1.75.

CARMAN No. 3.—Fine, very profitable, big yielder, late, very showy. Per bush \$1.75.

GOOD NEWS.—Very large and productive, excellent quality. Per bush \$1.95.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.



SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts the entire Potatoes are planted in beds, say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in with stable manure, and covered with four inches of sand. One bushel of Potatoes should produce 2,000 sprouts. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row, six thousand to seven thousand plants to the acre. Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as \$1 per bushel, from which they fall to 50 cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

YELLOW JERSEY.—A leading sort. Per bush \$1.80.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS (READY IN JUNE).—Per 100 25c; per 1,000 \$2.00.

HORSE-RADISH.

This plant seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well-established. The sets are planted in rows of about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown

will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Sets, per doz. 10c. per 100 30c; per 1,000 \$2.25.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

An American Farmer of the older States might properly inquire why the United States Department of Agriculture should so far misrepresent him as to be so interested in the development of Agriculture in Alaska. Surely there is enough competition now, without nursing into being an additional competition, and especially one which will be a resultant from the work only of immigrants from the Slavonic countries of Europe, for it is not likely any other people will settle in that district.

RADISH.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil, cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or a sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST, 17 DAYS.—The earliest sort, ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

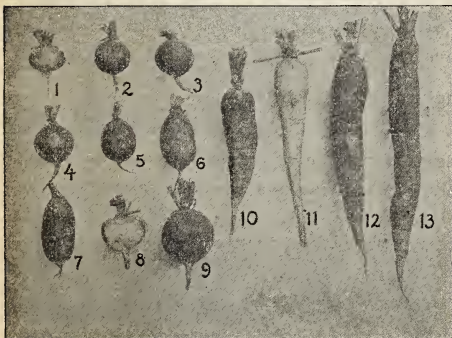
SCARLET EARLY DEEP TURNIP-ROOTED, 19 DAYS.—Rich in color, smooth in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCARLET EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING, 18 DAYS.—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLIEST WHITE SHORT-TOPPED TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **CARDINAL GLOBE.**—As its name indicates it is of globular form and cardinal red, and to which may be added the merit of earliness, short leaves and adaptability to forcing. A variety largely used by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



SUMMER RADISH.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip. | 5. French Breakfast. |
| 2. Early Scarlet Prussian Globe. | 7. Red Olive. |
| 3. Early Scarlet Turnip. | 8. Early White Turnip-Rooted. |
| 4. White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip. | 9. Golden Globe. |
| 5. Extra Early White-Tipped Forcing. | 10. Wonderful Half-Long Scarlet. |
| | 11. White Ladyfinger. |
| | 12. Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet. |
| | 13. Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet. |

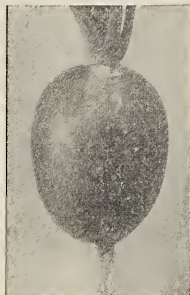
EARLY GARNET.—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities; first, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color, unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astound the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **SCARLET EARLY PRUSSIAN GLOBE.**—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCARLET EARLIEST ERFURT TURNIP, 19 DAYS.—Among the earliest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



NE PLUS ULTRA.



SCARLET PRUSSIAN GLOBE.

EARLY GOLDEN DRESDEN, 30 DAYS.—A round yellow, as early as Scarlet Turnip, very remarkable as a yellow variety. It should be in every garden. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FRENCH CAFÉ.—Edible in twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin, brilliant scarlet; flesh, white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A showy, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING, 20 DAYS.—In shape flat to ovoid, color white, very quick in growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. Certain to give satisfaction to the most critical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **LANDRETHS' WHITE LADY-FINGER.**—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.



LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET TURNIP.

★ **WONDERFUL HALF-LONG RED, 23 Days.**

—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

RADISH—Continued.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.



LONG SCARLET
SHORT-TOP.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Ohio and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME, LONG SCARLET.—Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP IMPROVED.—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexampled in beauty. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

★ **PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.**—White, short-leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box," by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

LONG WHITE ICICLE.—Form a half long, pure white and very crisp. Very quick in growth. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days, According to Variety.

SUMMER WHITE (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, reaching the heat of summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is comely, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

WOOD'S EARLY
FRAME.

GOLDEN GLOBE (FINE FOR SUMMER).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globular, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

ROUND SCARLET CHINA.—Red all over, round. Good either when very small or when full grown. Suitable for both spring and autumn keeping. Can be kept the entire winter. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

CHARTER OR LONG ROSE (SECOND EARLY).—In color the greater length of the root is



WHITE BOX RADISH.

white, and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

WHITE STRASBURG OR HOSPITAL.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edibility condition for 5 or 6 weeks. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.



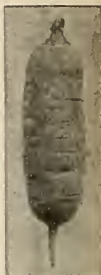
STRASBURG.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

★ **CELESTIAL OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.**—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted variety. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial. This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish, and a sort of unusual merit. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per doz. 15c.

STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP.—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character. Form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

ALL SEASONS.—Its name indicates that it is a variety suitable for early Spring, Summer or Autumn. It is a cherry red globe, one or two inches in diameter, edible at all stages from forty to seventy days. It most nearly resembles a China Rose, but is superior. When grown as a Winter sort, it develops to a large size, and will keep in perfect condition for months. Pkts. 10c. per oz. 15c.



CELESTIAL.

WINTER SORTS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

CALIFORNIA WHITE WINTER.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled grayish white. Should be used young, of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER.—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

KREWSON OBLONG BLACK.—An Autumn growing sort of deep black skin, and keeping throughout the Winter as well as a Ruta Baga. Mild in flavor. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 15c.

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c and 10c. per oz. 12c.



WINTER RADISH.

1. Celestial White Stump-rooted.
2. China Rose.
3. Long White Strassburg.
4. Round Black Spanish.
5. Round White Stuttgart.
6. Long White Spanish.
7. Long Black Spanish.
8. White Russian.

RHUBARB.

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards.
Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

Sow seed in the seed-bed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

(For Rhubarb Roots see prices in this Catalogue.)

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

Edible 90 Days After Planting.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply dug and well-manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

ORDINARY FRENCH.—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify.

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards.

This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically is prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SCULLIONS.

FROM SETS.

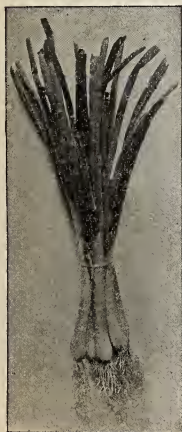
These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn; the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio Rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and hunched, roots, necks and tops, as in illustration.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as **White Scullion Seed**; the price being \$2.90 per pound or 30 cents an ounce.



SCULLIONS.

SHALLOTS.



1. French Shallots. 2. Top Onions (red). 3. Jersey Shallots.
4. Garlic. 5. Potato Onion.

JERSEY SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 35c.

SORREL.

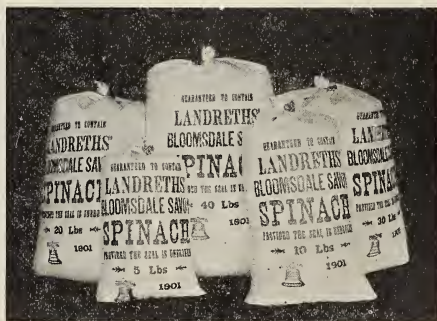
Used like Spinach and in soups, and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

FRENCH.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPINACH.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Thirty Pounds To the Acre. Edible in 40 to 60 Days.

This Seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH IN SEALED BLUE MUSLIN BAGS.

ROUND SAVY LEAVED.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SPINACH—Continued.

★ BLOOMSDALE SPINACH

Patented variety of any sort.—This is a form of spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and floated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Spring-time it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of spinach. The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Hill" trade-mark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe, and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of BLOOMSDALE SPINACH should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 134 barrels to the acre. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED.

—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

★ **EVER HARDY, 50 DAYS.**—So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities, leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY SEEDED.—Same habit as the Round Seeded, seed prickly. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

LARGE-LEAVED FLANDERS, 45 DAYS.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth, leaves thin and halber-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

VIROFLAY, 48 DAYS (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

VICTORIA.—A long standing sort, dark leaved. Compact growth. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

✻ SQUASH. ✻

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Three Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. The "Cyming" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 10c.

★ **EXTRA EARLY BUSH, 40 DAYS.**—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cyming, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit, when young and wax-y, is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

MAMMOTH CHILLI.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a wash-tub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

WINTER CROOK-NECK.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN CUSTARD.—A bush vine. Fruit double the size of the fruit of the White Bush, and a bright golden color. Ready for table a few days later than the White. A showy sort. Pkts. 10c; per oz. 12c.

LARGE BOSTON MARROW.—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH.

HUBBARD.—Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 12c.

WARTY HUBBARD.—Different from the old form of Hubbard, in being covered with warts. A favorite with the market gardener. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 15c.

SUNFLOWER.

Used largely for chicken feed. See miscellaneous list in this Catalogue.

SWEET PEAS.

Ornamental plants of the highest merit. Any one can grow them in the garden or front yard. See list of Flower Seeds in this Catalogue.

TOMATO.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 130 Days from Sowing, according to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato *very early* it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4 to \$6 per bushel. By April the rates decline to \$3 to \$5, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize sixteen cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato-canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

★ **LANDRETHS' EARLIEST, 85 DAYS.**—Not surpassed in earliness by any Tomato under any name. Undoubtedly the most desirable first early ever introduced, ripening 15 days earlier than Acme, bright red, very solid, smooth and half flat, and added to its other merits exceedingly productive. To a market gardener it is worth five prices. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND, 90 DAYS.—Among the earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities, none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts, which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting if ripe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY BERMUDA, 100 DAYS.—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—An early red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ACME, 105 DAYS.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ESSEX HYBRID.—Similar to the Acme, but a better sort. Same red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DWARF CHAMPION, 105 DAYS.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red, with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT.—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **T T T, OR TEN TEN TOMATO, 110 DAYS.**—Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, smooth, as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ten Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from air spaces or hard cores. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TOMATO.—See description.

EARLY JERSEY, 100 DAYS.—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid but a little rough; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close planting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CUMBERLAND EARLY RED.—Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable cropper, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

TOMATO—Continued.

★ **BEAUTY, 115 DAYS.**—Well marked. Fruit large and shows color deep red with slight tinge of purple growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Pkts. 5c and 10c; per oz. 25c.

VIRGINIA CORKER.—A new test sort of large size exceedingly heavy and fruit thick as Beauty, but of more productiveness. It is very meaty and will be found a profitable sort for market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

★ **STONE, 115 DAYS.**—A very superior sort producing extraordinary thick solid, red fruit borne in bunches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEACH (SECOND EARLY).—Sourced and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

IVORY BALL OR GREEN GAGE.—A small, round fruit, of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone-white, very early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BUCKEYE.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A new good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PONDEROSA.—A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Pts. 15c.; per oz. 40 cts.

...TUBEROSE ROOTS...

Write for Landreth's Catalogue of Bulbs.

(Fall Catalogue September 1st, and Spring Catalogue January 1st.)

A familiar flower well known because of its white tube-shaped blossoms of double formation, delightfully sweet scented, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet in height. In the garden Tuberose should be planted in the Spring in beds of not less than a dozen in a group—setting the bulbs five inches apart each way.

Price per dozen 30c.; per 100 \$1.50.

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.



It is the function of the seedsman to keep up the standard of old, well-tried varieties of Vegetable Seeds, and establish on a firm basis any Improvements or new sorts, before offering them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsman have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with the BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE THAT IS PRODUCED, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer FOR TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest Vegetable Seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing can be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

CAN BE ORDERED BY SIMPLY NAMING THE NUMBER OPPOSITE EACH.

Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group.	No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.
No. 1	Asparagus	2 .01	19	Cucumber	6 .12	37	Peas, late	6 .12
2	Beans (bush var.) extra early	1 .08	20	Egg Plant	2 .05	38	Pepper	4 .08
3	" " " second	6 .12	21	Endive	3 .06	39	Pumpkin	3 .06
4	" " " late	1 .08	22	Kale	5 .10	40	Rutabaga, early	10 .20
5	" " (pole varieties)	8 .16	23	Kohl-Rabi	2 .05	41	" " second early (or Summer)	4 .08
6	Beet, 1st table	10 .20	24	Leek	2 .05	42	" " late	6 .12
7	" " " cattle	6 .12	25	Lettuce (loose-leaved varieties)	6 .12	43	Salsify and Scorzonera	3 .06
8	Cabbage, first early	10 .20	26	Melon (Water)	10 .20	44	Squash, Winter	6 .12
9	" " second early	10 .20	27	" (Cantaloupe)	15 .30	45	" " Summer	6 .12
10	" " late	8 .16	28	Mustard	3 .06	46	Tomato, early	6 .12
11	Carrot, for table	6 .12	29	" " " late	8 .16	47	" " " late	6 .12
12	" " " cattle	3 .06	30	Onion (seed for sets)	8 .16	48	Turnip, early	6 .12
13	Celery	6 .12	31	" (seed for large onions)	8 .16	49	" " intermediate	6 .12
14	Collards	3 .06	32	Parsley	2 .04	50	" " late variety (and Ruta Bagas)	4 .08
15	Corn (sugar var.), extra early	4 .08	33	Parsnip	2 .04	51	" " " "	4 .08
16	" " " second	4 .08	34	Peas, extra early	3 .06			
17	" " " late	3 .06	35	" " second early	6 .12			
18	" " (field varieties)	6 .12	36					

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 292 Packets (Valued at \$5.04) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.

TABLE TURNIP.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds superphosphate.



TURNIPS.

1. Red Top Flat.
2. Early Dutch or White Top Flat.
3. Early Red Top Globe.
4. Jersey Lily.
5. Green-Crowned Amber Globe.
6. Red-Crowned Amber Globe.
7. Southern Snow White Globe.
8. Yellow Aberdeen.

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE TOP (STRAP-LEAVED), 60 DAYS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

★ **LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE, 65 DAYS.**—*Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty-five days.* Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

EARLY SNOWBALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARL WHITE EGG.—Egg shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LANDRETH'S SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE, 70 DAYS.—Considered by those who best know it as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early Winter use. Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons *too late* to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—A free-growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

COW-HORN (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, exceeding a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LARGE NORFOLK.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED, 75 DAYS.—This, which we introduced in 1883, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.**—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

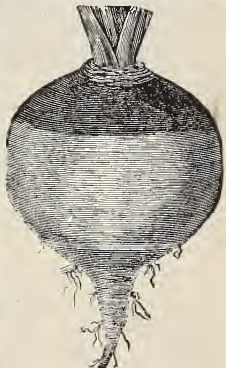
YELLOW ABERDEEN, OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP, attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 12c.

LANDRETH'S IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA, 80 DAYS.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit—pale-yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CHAMPION SWEDE, OR YELLOW RUTA BAGA (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

★ **BLOOMSDALE SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA (MATURING IN 90 DAYS).**—There are probably 50 so-called forms or varieties of Purple Top Ruta Bagas, some quite similar, others widely differing. The Bloomsdale is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The BLOOMSDALE is delicate in texture, purple-crowned, golden-skinned, almost perfectly globular in form, and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred, short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The Bloomsdale Swede will be found not only the best cattle-feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for Table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.

SEVEN-TOP (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DIXIE LAND.—A form of Turnip for Winter Greens. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more harrow, as productive of leaf for Winter Greens. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

★ EARLY ONIONS

The BERMUDAS and the PEARL reach full size three weeks earlier than any other Onions, and in whatever section Onions mature, the BERMUDAS and PEARL will give most astonishing results.—See page 27.

Lawn Grass.

Emerald Green Grass Mixture.

60 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

For PARKS, GOLF, CROQUET AND TENNIS GROUNDS, CRICKET AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

Our Lawn Grass is put up in Sealed Sacks of 20, 10 and 5 pounds weight. (No charge for Sealing.) Reduced prices on large quantities.

Grass Seed Mixtures can be made of greater or less value per 100 lbs. according to the Costs and proportions of Seeds used; the lower the price per 100 lbs. of course, the cheaper the ingredients, just as in any other mixture. Prices charged by various seed Establishments are no indication whatever of the merits of their combinations of Varieties; the cheapest Mixtures at first are often the dearest at the end.

The character of the prescriptions used by us are so absolutely of private record that they will not be divulged under any circumstances.

The composition of the Mixtures is such as an experience with Grasses shows adapted for the purposes intended.

Notice the prices are all by the pound. One Hundred Pounds being required to seed an acre.

For quantities over 20 pounds the price is reduced.

We put up all the various Mixtures in sacks of 5, 10 and 20 pounds, and Grass for Surface Effect in Packages of ¼, ½ and 1 pound.

Grass for Surface Effect.—This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of surface, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing, and permanency. The seed used are all well-cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space of 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. One hundred pounds should be sown to the acre. Popular Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 25c. Superior Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$18.00; per lb., 25c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

Grass to Resist Trampling on Athletic Grounds.—This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of trampling consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball. A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. One hundred pounds should be sown to the acre. Popular Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

Grass for Shady Places.—Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine or hard wood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. One hundred pounds should be sown to the acre—or say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. Per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.

Grass for Golf Links.—FOR THE COURSE.—This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf except where influenced by soil conditions, which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

For the Putting Green.—This will make a velvet or carpet-like sward. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$25.00; per lb., 30c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up, and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if a lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case when prompt results are desirable, the old soil should be well rumbled by a harrow to tear out the dried grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the creeping Veronica and the Moine-Eared Chickweed being prominent which crowd out desirable grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Fescue we quote at about 15 CENTS PER POUND.



Grass Seed for Pasture.

Mixed Grass Seed for PERMANENT PASTURE ON LIGHT SOILS, 70 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 25c.
Mixed Grass Seed for PERMANENT PASTURE ON HEAVY SOILS, 70 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 25c.

Read our Description of Grasses in Catalogue.

The Seed Heads of Sixteen Varieties of Grass, sometimes all, sometimes a part, used in various Lawn Grass Mixtures.

1 Herds or Red Top. 2 Crested Dogstail. 3 Rhode Island Bent. 4 Wood Meadow. 5 Hair Grass.
6 Haskock Grass. 7 Canada Blue Grass. 8 Kentucky Blue Grass. 9 Hard Fescue.
10 Red Fescue. 11 Various leaved Fescue. 12 English Creeping Bent. 13 Rough Stalked Meadow. 14 Sheep Fescue. 15 Sweet Vernal. 16 Soft Meadow.

SEE FOLLOWING PAGE.

Hints on Lawn Making.



The illustration, from a photograph, is of twenty sorts used in our high-priced Lawn Grass Mixture, the varieties so radiating out from a common centre, that they may be observed and compared from one position.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

This implies a combination of Seeds of different varieties of Grasses, the proportion of each being such as deemed best for general purposes or for application under peculiar conditions other prescriptions specially mixed of such designated proportions as thought particularly suitable for certain soils or to special climatic conditions.

The varieties of Grasses suitable for Lawn purposes, to make an evergreen and tenacious sod, are

Kentucky Blue Grass,	Wood Meadow,
English Creeping Bent,	Sheep Fescue,
Rhode Island Bent,	Hard Fescue,
Herds,	Red Fescue

and a few others. These sometimes having a slight admixture of White Clover.

The objects of the application of a mixture are three fold :

1st. To make more certain the obtaining of a sufficient number of plants—a satisfactory stand—which might not be the case if but one variety was sown, as the conditions affecting the germination of that particular kind of Grass might not be altogether favorable.

2d. To be more certain of having some varieties which the geological and physical conditions of the soil will suit so that the vegetating or developing conditions may in almost any case be favorable.

3d. To have a number of varieties, each possessing successive seasons of vigorous growth, so as always to have a fresh green surface, which would not, to the same extent, be the case if one sort only were used.

The mixtures advertised by different Seed Establishments are all made from private prescriptions and vary in selling price from \$10 per 100 pounds (sometimes less) to \$30 per hundred pounds. These mixtures may consist of two distinct sorts or a dozen varieties, the reputation of the Seed House selling them alone being a guarantee of their merit. Certainly the cheaper the price, the simpler and cheaper the mixture must be. Cheapness at once raises a doubt as to the value of the mixture.

GRASS FOR HAY OR PASTURAGE.

We here print our response to an inquiry respecting Grass Seeds, which may be of service to some desiring just the information the article contains:

DEAR SIR :

In response to your inquiry respecting Grasses, we reply that on the same field it is impossible to sow a mixture of Grass Seeds as to unite the vigor of a luxuriant top growth for mowing for Hay and the distinct characteristics of a good Pasturage turf.

We recommend the following seeding to the acre for a field to produce Hay.

15 lbs. TIMOTHY.
20 " ORCHARD GRASS.
15 " PERENNIAL RYE.
6 " RED CLOVER.

We do not include KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, as it is of little value as a Hay producer, its leaf development being too short to make either bulk or weight. The Mixture above suggested should produce a strong growth of leaf matter, thus making a heavy tonnage, that is, four to six thousand pounds of dry Hay to the Acre.

Suggestive prices for these Grasses can be found in our list of Grasses in this Catalogue.

Prices fluctuate. Write for latest quotations.

For Pasturage, the basis is best when of Blue or Green Grass. We suggest the following Mixture to the acres.

50 lbs. BLUE GRASS.
20 " HERDS GRASS.
6 " WHITE CLOVER.
15 " PERENNIAL RYE.

We do not include TIMOTHY as it has no root value whatever, as a sod maker, the root growth being very sparse and all on the surface.

This will be a liberal application, but a heavy seeding pays in the end, for it is poor policy after losing a year to have to do the seeding over again, because of an effort to save expense in the first instance.

For Pasturage, you want a stiff, tough sod, a spongy growth of inter-lacing roots, which will resist continued tramping by horses or by cattle. In fact, a good Pasturage sod improves under tramping, becoming more tenacious, more like a piece of carpet.

For many years we have paid much attention to the subject of Grasses, our Experimental Ground, comprising all the commercial varieties, and our observations covering their relative merits.

Athletic Fields require a different prescription from either of the above.

PASTURAGE GRASSES.

Landreths' Mixture.

The preparation of the land for permanent pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of lawn culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

The judicious selection of Grass Seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one Grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. Those conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farmland for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Landreths' Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

FOR HEAVY SOILS.—Seventy pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils. Per 100 lbs. \$17.00; per lb. \$0.20

FOR LIGHT SOILS.—Seventy pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence. Per 100 lbs. \$17.00; per lb. 20

In all mixtures for Pasture we recommend a multiplication of varieties all having more or less distinct seasons of development, bringing about a continuity of verdant growth.

Fertilizers

We are constantly asked to name the best Fertilizers. This is a difficult question to reply to, as so much depends upon the composition and condition of the soil, previous manuring, the amount of rainfall and the crop intended. To such a query, from a neighboring State, we can give a partial reply, but oftentimes we receive the inquiry from remote portions of the United States, and in such cases we suggest that the inquirer consult his neighbor. Neighbors can give far better advice than we can at a distance sometimes of one to two thousand miles, and even if we could name the best Fertilizer, its transportation to remote sections would be most costly. Practical experience on the spot in the use of local fertilizers will be found the best and cheapest practice to follow. We will add, that Farm and Garden Crops can be divided into three Classes:

1. Those requiring an excess of potash, as peas, beans, potatoes, clover, flax.
2. Those requiring much nitrogen, as beets, cabbage, oats, wheat, barley and hemp.
3. Those requiring large amounts of phosphoric acid, as radish, turnip and corn.

Price forty cents per copy.

—From "999 Questions and Answers."—By BURNET LANDRETH.

This is a compendium of thoroughly practical answers to many hard questions addressed by gardeners to D. Landreth & Sons. It is worth ten times its price to any gardener, for it constantly affords answers to perplexing questions.

LANDRETHS' 99 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS On Gardening Subjects.

By BURNET LANDRETH.

A BOOK TURNED TO EVERY DAY.
200 PAGES.

This Book stands alone, being the only publication of its kind.

RETAIL PRICE: **40 Cents** per copy in paper covers. NONE GIVEN AWAY.

Send for a copy of "Market Gardening and Farm Notes," by BURNET LANDRETH, published in 1895. Price One Dollar per copy, but given free to retail customers ordering **Vegetable Seeds** direct from us on mail orders of \$5.00 and upwards.

Address,

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

SUGGESTIVE PRICES.

Grass, Agricultural Seeds and Fodders.

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS—THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you don't see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound, or 1 cent per 2 ounces.

BIRD SEEDS AND FOODS.

MIXED BIRD SEED.—The Seed, thoroughly re-cleaned and free from dirt, is put up in one pound packages. These packages contain a mixture of Canary, Millet and Rape Seed in correct proportions, with a separate package of Hemp Seed (to be given occasionally) also a piece of Cuttlefish Bone, thus comprising every thing necessary for the sustenance of Cage Birds, and we feel certain they will give entire satisfaction to our customers per bush. ; per lb. \$0.10

CANARY SEED UNMIXED	per bush. ; per lb.	10
Cuttlefish Bone	per oz. 5c.; per lb.	32
Hemp Seed	per bush. ; per pt.	05
Lettuce Seed	per bush. ; per lb.	25
Maw Seed	per bush. ; per lb.	15
Millet, Bird	per bush. ; per pt.	06
Mocking Bird Food (screw-top bottle)	per bottle	13
Rape, English	per bush. ; per lb.	13
Rape, German Summer	per bush. ; per lb.	12
Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows	per bush. ; per lb.	10
Cheltenham Poultry Food	5-lb. box, \$1.25; 1-lb. pkg.	30
Coarse Ground Bone	per 100 lbs. \$2.00; per lb.	05
E. P. Poultry Powder	per pkg.	15
Gape Wires	each	10
Haven's Climax Condition Powder	per pkg.	25
Imperial Egg Food	per pkg.	50
Pratt's Poultry Food	per pkg.	25

BROOM CORN.

EVERGREEN bush. ; per lb. 10

CASTOR BEANS.

ORNAMENTAL (See Ricinus in list of Flower Seeds) per lb. 35

COTTON SEED.

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINA	per bush. \$4.25; per lb.	35
NEW ORLEANS	per bush. 4.25; per lb.	35
SEA ISLAND	per bush. 4.50; per lb.	40
UPLAND	per bush. 4.00; per lb.	30

CLOVER SEEDS.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0.20

ALFALFA or LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*).—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Stauding for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay, nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. It is the most valuable Alfalfa for use to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and stall-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. \$16.00 per lb. 18

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—The earliest large Clover. Possesses a hybrid character, and is a White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturing or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes used to pasture on. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. \$16.00 per lb. 18

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Strida*).—15 lbs to the acre per lb. 35

RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH.—On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant of longer life than the Common Red Clover, and earlier to start a Spring growth. Per lb. 15c.; per bush. \$7.50, per lb. 40

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smother noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre. Extra Superior per bush. \$7.50; per qt. 40
No. 1 Grade per bush. 6.00; per qt. 30

SAIN FOIN (*Onobrychis Sativa*).—This (not a Clover) in some sections is an important foliage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a lime soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 14

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—This Clover is very popular with the farmers of Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is being recognized throughout the West and South as a necessary and valuable addition to economical farming. May be sown at any time from March to November. Sown early, the first growth is available for pasture in the Fall, and still makes a good crop of hay the following Spring, or may be turned under for Corn or other crops, and for that purpose is said to be even more valuable than the ordinary Red Clover. Rooting very deep, it supplies nitrogen and potash largely to the soil. Will grow a heavy crop of hay or seed on the poorest and low Jersey soil to the acre. Horses and cattle are fond of the hay, which should be cut as soon as in full bloom. Taken altogether, the Scarlet or Crimson Clover is a great boon to the farming community, being principally used for plowing and making a green crop per 100 lbs. \$5.75; per lb. 10

GRASS SEEDS.

BROMUS INERMUS.—A strong-growing grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good grass for grazable lands. Its foliage is like ryegrass, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks reach 2 to 4 feet in height, closely set with long leaves. The seed is like that of the timothy of Canada. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0.28

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (*Agrostis Canina*).—Resembles Herds grass, forming a fine turf even on thin soils. Doing especially well in salt atmospheres. The only Lawn grass used at Newport. So similar to blue grass that it is not always distinguished. Sow 40 lbs to the acre per bush, \$2.25; per lb. 25

BENT GRASS, CREEPING (*Agrostis Stolonifera*).—Known in England as Florin, a good soil binder, does well on damp land. The favorite lawn grass in England, as unequalled by any other. Very similar to blue grass, but stronger growing. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

BLUE GRASS, CANADA (*Poa Compressa*).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (*Poa Pratensis*).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for stock raising. It grows very early. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the loveliest of all. It grows on all soils, limestone lands. Roots of creeping habit, overwintering weeds. Only flowers once a year. Sow 30 pounds to the acre . . . per lb. 15

BLUE GRASS, TEXAS. (*Poa Arachnifera*).—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent per lb. 25

CLOVERS.—See page 45.

CRESTED DOGS TAIL (*Cynosurus Cridatus*).—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35

FESCUE GRASS, HARD (*Festuca Durissula*).—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasturage; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs to the acre per lb. 35

FESCUE GRASS, MEADOW (*Festuca Pratensis*).—The English Best Grass. A beautiful green, quality good. It grows in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia it is called "white light crop." The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre, broadcast per lb. 22

FESCUE GRASS, SHEEP'S (*Festuca Ovina*).—Most diminutive of cultivated grasses, leaves, narrow or hair-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in Lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

VARIOUS-LEAVED FESCUE (*Festuca Heterophylla*).—A native of France and a valuable Grass for permanent pastures, especially on uplands. It yields a large bulk of herbage, but produces little feed after a mowing. Its beautiful, dark green foliage renders it suitable for park mixtures. Sow 40 pounds to the acre per lb. 25

FOX-TAIL, MEADOW (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. It is the best grass for hay than for hay. Its merits are earliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 pounds to the acre per lb. 35

HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy, where they have died or been killed out. It is the best, but best on moist land. Takes two years to become established. If kept down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and unpalatable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre . per lb. 35

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*).—This has creeping, fleshy root stems. Valuable for holding soil where inclined to wash away. per lb. 10

LAWN GRASS.—See page 42.

MEADOW GRASS, OAT (*Avena Elatior*).—Quick growing sort, strong broad leaf, roots deep; starts early, the cut grass dries rapidly. Valuable in cold latitudes. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . per lb. 28

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK (*Poa Trivialis*).—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (*Poa Nemoralis*).—Deep green; valuable in shady places; makes a cut, and turns, endures drought; good for lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35

MILLET, COMMON.—Sow 50 lbs to the acre. per qt. 10

Per bush, (50 lbs.), \$1.25 per lb. 10

MILLET, FRENCH.—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per lb. 10

MILLET, PEARL OR CAT TAIL.—Very productive, drill in two feet rows. Sow 10 lbs to the acre per lb. \$0.15

MILLET, GERMAN (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much as Orchard Grass. On Bloomfield Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs to the acre. Per bush, \$1.40 per qt. 10

MILLET, HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Hungaricum*).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and with little drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but it will not stand in the winter. It is very woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush, \$1.10 per qt. 10

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Drill in rows, cultivate like corn, blades make good fodder. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

MILK MAIZE, OR GUINEA, OR DHOURA CORN.—Thrives in drier localities, can be cut several times a season. per lb. 12

ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKFOOT (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and best under close feeding. It is the most durable of all Grasses, drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a field than any other Grass. It is the best for stock raising. Its roots are a good preparation of the land, and uniform and liberal seedling is good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of dry superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Should be sown in shady places and in all permanent pastures. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per lb. 16

YELLOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Flavescens*).—A easily sown but very valuable by reason of its extreme earliness. It giving a fresh bite for cattle before any other variety well developed. It is a Grass which resembling Italian Rye Grass. It does well on almost any soil, either dry or wet per lb. 1.25

RESCUE GRASS (*Bromus Shradteri*).—Does well on wet land and can be cut three times a year. Sow 40 lbs to the acre per lb. 25

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being a variety of it. It is the best in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes great growth, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. Is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best on moist soil, and, in such soil, it is the best Grass. It is repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then declines and leaves a bare, hard, and smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its early development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre . . per lb. 12

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers in England. Leaves long narrow and fine. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflood, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenebrous soils. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportions, it has formed a combination for permanent pastures, possessing the chief merits of any pre-scription that can be drawn for pasturage, but it is not suitable for Lawns. The seed is always of certain germination. Sow 10 lbs to the acre per lb. 10

TEOSINTE (*Stipa Luxurians*). per oz. 15c; per lb. 1.25

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to grow close, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and there is a loss in returns. It is the best Grass for hay. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more from other Grasses. It is better for hay than for forage. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs. per bush, (45 lbs.) 2.60

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (*Anthriscum Odoratum*).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is permanent and it is preserve our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pastures where it abounds the hay is much more palatable. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone per lb. 65

VICIA VILLOSA (*Lucerne Vicia*).—A native of Russia. All animals eat both green and cured. It is a good clover substitute. It is doing green, for silos, and for plowing under as a manure. Analysis demonstrates the plant to be of high value. It does not flourish in wet land, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Best in the Middle States to the west in September and October, in the South, and in April in the North. This plant, sown in August, September or October, in States south of the latitude of the Potomac, has given admirable results as a winter feed. It only requires plowing and for mowing in April for the making of hay. per lb. 10

BERMUDA GRASS.

(*Cynodon dactylon.*)

For Lawn purposes an absolute necessity in the Southern States, as under the warmer and longer Summers which prevail in such regions, it occupies a similar position as a Lawn Grass to Blue Grass, as used in the Northern States.

Bermuda Grass is really the only reliable grass for a midsummer or permanent pasture in the Cotton States.

Its leaves and stems are exceedingly fine and its habit prostrate. It is never killed by protracted drouths and is not injured by cutting or by grazing. It also makes an excellent hay.

Its roots are so strong and wiry, so long reaching and entangling as to make it a very desirable soil binder on levees and on railway embankments on any other slopes, and for this purpose we especially recommend it for use in all the Cotton States.

It is generally propagated by transplanting portions of roots—pieces of an inch long inserted in the soil at two feet apart each way. Inside of a

year these will have so spread as to make a dense mat of grass over the entire surface.

In the propagation of Bermuda Grass, the seed has heretofore been used very little, being so difficult to gather consequent upon its shelling out before ripening; but on an island in the Pacific Ocean a climate has been found where the Seeds remain tightly enclosed within the seed-pod until thoroughly ripe, so that the entire crop can be saved and cleaned as to present a sample as heavy and bright as the best Timothy. Such seed as has been saved in the South heretofore has always been necessarily prematurely cut, and never could be cleaned from its chaff, as is the case with this Seed from the Pacific.

We are pleased to be able to offer this Seed, true, clean and vital, at the retail price of \$1.00 per pound. Two pounds will seed an acre broadcasted on well plowed and finely harrowed land and after broadcasting very lightly plowed in, or still better rolled down.

SUNDRIES.

HOTBED CLOTH.

Extra Heavy, water proof	per yd. \$ 0.20
Heavy	per yd. 10¢
Medium	per yd. 3¢

IMPLEMENTS.

Insect Powder Guns, Large	each 16
Insect Powder Guns, Small	each 08
Paris Green Sifter	each 20
Paris Green Sifter "Peck's"	each 60
Water Bellows	2.00
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported	each 30
Mole Traps, Olmstead Pattern	each 1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern	each 2.00
Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern	each 6.50
Seed Drills, New Model	each 6.00
Seed Sower, Cahoon's, Hand	each 4.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Hand	each 4.50
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Horse	each 7.50

INSECTICIDES.

Carbolic Powder	1 lb. can, 20¢; 5 lb. can, 75¢; per lb. in bulk	10
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur	in pkgs. 25¢ and 50¢ each.	
Hellebore, White Powdered	¼ lb. 10¢; ½ lb. 15¢; 1 lb.	25
London Purple	per lb. 20	
Paris Green	5-lb. pkgs. \$1.00; 3-lb. pkgs. 65¢; 2-lb. pkgs. 45¢;	
	1-lb. pkgs. 25¢; ½ lb. pkgs.	15
Persian Insect Powder	per bottle, 15¢; per lb.	30
Singshot	5 and 10 lb. pkgs. 5¢. 1b.; in bulk, 4¢. lb.	
Thymo-cresol, or Sheep Dip, in cans, per gal. \$1.75; ½ gal. \$1.00;	qt. 65¢; 8-oz. bottle, 35¢; 4-oz. 20¢.	
Tobacco Dust	per 100 lb. \$2.00; lb.	05
Tobacco Stems, Granulated	per bale, \$2.00; per lb.	03
Tobacco Stems	per 100 lb. \$1.00; per lb.	03

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English, in Bricks, of Unsurpassed Quality.	
Per brick (of about 1½ lbs.)	15
(Postage, 12c. extra.)	

NEST EGGS.

Wainwright's Medicated	doz. 20¢; each	03
Porcelain	doz. 25¢; each	03
Woodward's Medicated	doz. 40¢; each	04

OATS.

VIRGINIA WINTER.—This remarkably heavy and hardy Oat was first widely and highly recommended by D. Landreth & Sons in 1869, and has since been largely cultivated by us, both upon our Virginia plantation and on our Pennsylvania farm. It will stand all ordinary Winters as far North as Philadelphia—the past year of '99 there being grown a fine crop of thirty acres on Bloomsdale Farm, drilled 15th September, and at harvest, **three weeks ahead** of Spring Oats, and producing **seventy** bushels to the acre of grain weighing **thirty-eight** pounds to the bushel. Its quick maturity, due to its Autumn and early Spring growth, brings its cutting season twenty days ahead of Spring Oats, and consequently ahead of the Autumn rains often so injurious to the Oat crop after cutting.

This Oat should be drilled in September and October. When sown early, the Autumn growth affords most **luxuriant pasturage**—the grazing of cattle not injuring it in the least—in fact improving it as a subsequent grain producer. It can be pastured up to hard frost and wherever the earth is not so soft as to be cut up by the feet of cattle.

Our Pennsylvania crop was twice the past Winter subjected to a zero temperature and stood all Winter unprotected by snow and exposed to many furious storms which injured wheat much more than it did these Oats. It is as **hardy as the strongest wheat**.

The Bloomsdale stock of Virginia Winter Oats is absolutely free from **cheat** or **chess** always found in Winter Oats from the Southern States.

We sell these Oats in sacks of 70 pounds at the retail price of 2¢. per lb.; 35 lbs. per bushel. No charge for sacks.

ONION SETS.

See page 28.

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges	per bush. \$8.00; per lb. \$0.20
----------------------	----------------------------------

FIELD PEAS.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

CANADA FIELD (3 feet)	per bush. 2.25
COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN BLACK EYE (5 to 6 ft.)	per bush. 2.10
COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN CLAY PEAS (5 to 6 ft.)	per bush. 2.10

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow at Bloomsdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1.

ASPARAGUS (<i>Conover's Colossal</i>).—Two-year-old roots.	
Per 100, 70¢; per 1000, \$4.50	
ASPARAGUS (<i>Palmetto</i>).—Two-year-old roots.	Per 100, 70¢; per 1000, \$4.50
ARTICHOKES (<i>Jerusalem</i>).—Per qt., 10¢; postpaid, 25¢; per bush. 2.75	
CABBAGE PLANTS (<i>Cold Frame</i>).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield	per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8.00
CABBAGE PLANTS (<i>Hotbed</i>).—Ready April 1. Early Jersey Wakefield , Early Drumhead , Landreth's Earliest	Per 100, 40¢; per 1000, 3.00
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (<i>Cold Frame</i>).—Ready in March and April. Early Snowball	per doz. 25¢; per 100, 1.50
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (<i>Hotbed</i>).	Per doz. 25¢; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10.00
CELERY PLANTS . Ready July 1. Golden Self-Blanching , Golden Dwarf , White Plume , etc.	per 100, 40¢; per 1000, 3.00

PLANTS AND ROOTS—Continued.

EGG-PLANTS —Ready in May and June. Landreth's Improved	
Large Purple	per doz. 3.5c; per 100 2.50
HOP ROOTS	per doz. 50c; per 100 20
HORSE RADISH SETS	per doz. 10c; 100 doz.; 1000 \$3.00; by mail, postpaid, per doz. 20
PEPPER PLANTS —Ready in May and June. Large Sweet	
Red	per doz. 20c; per 100 1.00
RHUBARB ROOTS	each 10c; per doz. 75c; per 100 5.00
SAGE (<i>Holt's Mammoth</i>).—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself	each 15c; per doz. 1.00
SWEET POTATO PLANTS —Ready May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and can make contracts for large lots: Red Nausemoud , Yellow Nausemoud	per 100 25c; per 1000 2.00
TOMATO PLANTS —Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply in season well-grown plants of the leading varieties	per doz. 20c; per 100 \$1.00; per 1000 8.00

POP CORN (For the Boys' Gardens).

Ordinary	per 100 lbs. \$4.50; per lb. 05
Rice	per lb. 10

RAPE SEED.

English	per lb. 13
German	per lb. 09
Dwarf Essex	per lb. 13

RICE.

Unhulled	per pint 10
Wild (valuable food for wild fowl)	per lb. 20

ROFFEA.

For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article.	per 100 lbs. \$16.00; per lb. 20
--	----------------------------------

SEED RYE.

WHITE —Pure strain of White Winter Rye	per bush. 1.10
THOUSAND-FOLD .—A very strong grower, yielding out better than any other sort and consequently drilled thinner, only six quarts being required to sow an acre. The straw grows seven feet high, and has grown eight, producing forty bushels to the acre. The seed is quite white	per bush. 1.25
Spring	per bush. 1.50

SEED WHEAT—Suggestive Prices.

DIETZ LONGBERRY	per bush. 1.30
FULCASTER	per bush. 1.30
FULTZ	per bush. 1.30
RED MEDITERRANEAN	per bush. 1.40
GENESEE	per bush. 1.40
WINTER FINE	per bush. 1.20

SOAPS TO KILL INSECTS.

Carbolic Soap	per cake 08
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap	per cake 08
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil	mixed, per can 15
Whale Oil Soap	2-lb. can, 20c; 5-lb. can, 40c; per lb. in bulk 06

SORGHUM.

Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, in 1895, 500,000 acres were grown principally for forage.	
EARLY AMBER .—This variety of cane is of <i>extra early</i> maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its molasses producing qualities, used largely for forage.	per 100 lbs. \$5.50; per lb. 06
EARLY ORANGE .—Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety	per 100 lbs. \$5.50; per lb. 06

SUNFLOWER.

RUSSIAN .—Producing a very large head, generally one to each stalk. The seed is valuable for chicken feed	(25 lbs. for \$1.25); per lb. \$0.08
--	--------------------------------------

TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants, Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best, dark, rich, export tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. This list of so-called varieties of Tobacco must run into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirements under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—YELLOW PLUG WRAPPERS.

LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.

Yellow Orinoco	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. \$0.20
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

SEED (to produce)—DARK PLUG WRAPPERS.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH)

Hester	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Tuckahoe	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—SLUG FILLERS.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Flammagan	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Big Frederick	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Burleigh	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR FILLERS.

Landreth .—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Acclimated Havana	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Connecticut Seed Leaf	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Maryland Broad Leaf	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR WRAPPERS.

Landreth .—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.)	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.)	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Island .—Broad-leaved	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Glossier	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

CUBAN SEED.

Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf State where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Vuelta Abajo	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Partidas	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40
Remedios	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SUMATRA SEED.

Rauo de Sumatra	per paper, 25c; per oz. 3.60
Deli de Sumatra	per paper, 25c; per oz. 3.60

SEED (for) CIGARETTES.

Hyc	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Bradley .—Broad-leaved	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Sterling	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (for)—SNUFF.

Blue Pryor	per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Flammagan	per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

CREMATION

OR THE Burning System

LANDRETH'S SEEDS are sold on commission like most other seeds offered in counter boxes. Landreth's Seeds are sold to Merchants on either one of two systems: (1) The Outright; (2) The Cremation.

Seeds sold subject to cremation or destruction by fire at the end of the selling season, are presented to the public under a system so superior to the commission system as to once to put them upon a higher plane, as there is a positive guarantee of freshness, and consequently vitality. They are stamped with the year of sale, and at the expiration of that year they are destroyed by fire. They cannot be sent out again. Seed packets put up by other seed establishments, not so dated and burned up, may be offered year after year until finally they are sold only to disappoint the planter, the seed being unvital.

D. LANDRETH & SONS conceived the idea of cremation as applied to seeds, and have found it to be a system exceedingly popular.

Say to your merchant that you want Cremation Seeds as a guarantee of absolute freshness. The merchant selling Landreth's Seeds on the Cremation system can say to his customers that Landreth's Seed Packets carry on their face the assurance of freshness, as each packet is stamped with the year for its use, at the expiration of which it is burned up.

Landreth's Flower Seeds

...MAIL US YOUR ORDER...

ALL FLOWER SEEDS MAILED AT OUR EXPENSE

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING ARE GIVEN ON PAGE 2 OF COVER.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE. Flower seeds, being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared. Large stones, clods and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug, and fertilized; but the soil should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and carefully weeded and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy, or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after-culture the most important matter is to keep the beds well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to hasten the development of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints. Procure shallow boxes, trays or broad pots from two to four inches deep, the bottoms permitting the free passage of water, else the earth will bake and become sour, as seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil. Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf mold cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure; moisten the mixture thoroughly and fill into the boxes to within half an inch of the top—gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed the finest earth procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application tacking the surface. Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 68° and 69°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry. When the seedlings are half an inch high they may be transplanted to other boxes, placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden or in other boxes, according to the season.

SOME HINTS ON THE BLOOMING SEASONS OF COMMON GARDEN FLOWERS.—A little knowledge of the periods of blooming of garden flowers will aid an amateur in so arranging the varieties as to produce the best effects. For instance:

- (a) The first garden flowers after the cessation of the Spring frosts are from the Dutch and other bulbs planted during the previous Autumn.
- (b) The second in order are those other plants, biennials, grown the preceding Autumn, to a state of one-half maturity, as Pansies, Sweet William, Everlasting Peas, Pinks, Carnations, Columbines, Fox Glove, etc.
- (c) The third or early Summer class comprises Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Hollyhocks, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, etc.
- (d) The fourth or Midsummer class comprises almost the entire list in the Catalogue.
- (e) The fifth class, or those blooming in the cooler season of early and late Autumn, comprises Pansies, Portulaca, Verbena, Bachelor Button, Phlox Drummondii, Cockscomb, Everlastings, etc.

For those not well versed in floriculture we offer collections of Hardy Annuals, our selection in 12 and 25 sorts at 50 cents and \$1.00 each, respectively, postpaid.

NO SEEDS ARE SUPERIOR TO LANDRETHS'.

General List of 500 Sorts.

	Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.		Price per Packet, Cts.
ABUTILON (Chinese Bell Flower). Mixed varieties—tender perennial, suitable for house or garden culture	10	ALTHEA <i>Sinensis</i> <i>rosea</i> (Hollyhock). Allegheny .—Mixed. Fringed flowers, like <i>Chrysanthemum</i>	15	ALYSSUM —Continued.	
ACACIA .—Mixed colors, tender perennial, decorative greenhouse plants	10	In separate colors	5	Carpet of Snow .—Forms the ideal border. Compact, shrubby plant, snow white. 3 to 4 inches	10
ACONITUM napellus (Monkshood).—Blue and White. 3 feet high, hardy perennial	5	Chaters .—Extra choice. Double mixed. The choicest sorts in cultivation	10	Maritimum (Sweet).—White. 6 inches	5
AGERATUM .—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouses in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making.		Various Colors .—Mixed	5	Saxatile compactum .—Golden yellow. 1 foot. Perennial	5
Consplenium .—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches	5	The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, presenting the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial		Wierbeckii .—Yellow. 1 ft. Perennial.	5
Mexicanum .—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches	5	ALYSSUM is an annual, flowering from June to November, and all Winter in doors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierbeckii are well adapted for rock work and borders.		AMARANTHUS .	
Lasseauxii .—Rose	5	Bentham compactum (Little Gem).—Very suitable for border and pot work	65	Atropurpureus nanus .—New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot	5
				Bicolor ruber .—Carmine scarlet, splendid effect	5
				Candatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet	5
				Sallefolius (Fountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown.	
				Splendens .—Mixed	5
				Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)	5

ANTIRRHINUM, or Snap Dragon, is a

hardy perennial, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants, sown in any good garden soil.

Majus.—Crimson and white. 1½ feet. 5
Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed. 6 in. 5
Picturatum.—Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot. 5

Della.—Carmine, yellow and white. 5
Firefly.—Orange scarlet. 5
Aquilalegia.—Crimson and white. 5

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and cultivated forms of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early spring and Summer.

Chrysanth..—Golden. 3 feet. 10
Hybrida.—Mixed. 2 feet. 5
Skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet. 5

ALYSSUM *maritima* (Sea Thrift).—Hardy, perennial, good for edging and rock work. pink flowers. 5

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI. Fine for basket work. 15
Phloxus nanus.—Unequaled for festooning. 25

SPERULAZA AZUREA SETOSA.—Flowers have a delicious fragrance and keep well in a dried state. 10

ASPERGERS are surpassingly beautiful plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth.

Ball or Jewel.—New class, perfectly round flowers and short petals, apple blossom, dark blue, deep rose or mixed colors. 10

Bouquet.—Dwarf, pyramidal, fringed. 10
Branching.—White, lavender, shell pink or mixed, the best late Astor for bedding and cutting. 10

Chrysanthemum.—Dwarf, fine for bedding, white, scarlet, rose, blue or mixed colors. 10

Comet.—Light blue, rose, white or mixed long stems. 10

Comet, Giant.—White or mixed, large flowers, long petals. 5
Cocardeau.—Double, bright colors, white centre. 1½ feet. 5

Globe-flowered.—Various colored. 1½ feet. 5
Globe-flowered.—Various colored. 1½ feet. 5

German Mixed.—1½ feet. Mixed. 5
Japanese Tassel.—Mixed colors, long, feathery petals, excellent for cutting. 10

Meteor.—Bright crimson. 1 foot. 5
Mignon.—White or mixed, resembles the Victoria type, but a more abundant bloomer. 10

Pecony-flowered Perfection. Light blue, blood red, crimson, white or mixed, very useful, large flowering. 10

Ray.—Mixed colors, resembles Japanese Chrysanthemums, quilled petals. 15
Triumph Scarlet.—Fine dwarf. 10

Triumph Scarlet-edged White. 15
Snowball.—Pure white. 10

Triumph.—Crimson, carmine, light blue, scarlet, sulphur yellow, white or mixed 15 to 18 inches, bears large flowers, best for general all-around purposes. 5

Washington.—Mixed colors. 2 feet. 5
Perennial.—Star flowers, various colors. 5

AZALEA.—Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 ft. 25
BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—See *Everlasting Flowers*.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. The Camella-flowered sorts are full as Roses. All our Camella flowers are from seed.

Astrosanguinea.—Blood red. 2 feet. 5
Carnation.—Striped mixed. 2 feet. 5

Camella.—White-blotched mixed. 2 ft. 5
Perfection Pink.—Exquisite shade. 5
Queen.—Bright rose, fine. 5

Rose flowered.—Mixed colors. 1 foot. 5
Soufrio.—Striped and mixed. 2 feet. 5
Sunshine.—Fine double scarlet. 5

The King.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet. 5
White pure, fine for bouquets. 2 feet. 5
Double.—Mixed. 2 feet. 5

These comprise all the varieties mixed together.

BATONIA Aurea.—Bears golden blossoms in great profusion. 1 foot. 5
BEGONIA.—Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings or division of tubers.

BEGONIA—Continued.

Hybrida.—Tuberous-rooted mixed colors. 2 feet, single. 15
Double.—Mixed colors. 2 feet. 15

Rex hybrida.—Mixed. 25
Verion.—Red flowers, bronze-colored foliage. 10

BELLIS. The Daisy is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot bed.

Mixed colors. 10
Long-flow.—Double rose. 10
Double White. 10

Rose Crowned. 10
Gold Ball.—Best white. 15
BLUE BOTTLE. See *Cyanus*.

BOCCONIA Japonica.—Magnificent foliage plant. Perennial. Height, 4 feet. 5
BROOKLYN.—Blue and white. 10

BROMPTON STOCK. See *Matthiola*. 15
CALCEOLA, or Flom's Saint Brush. 15

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 18 inches. 5
Lutea.—Yellow. 18 inches. 5

Calceola.—Easily grown. Mixed sort. 10
CALANDRINIA.—Mixed, early annual. 10

CALCEOLARIA.—Beautiful greenhouse plants with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted. 10

Hybrida. Mixed colors. 16 inches. 25
Tigrida.—Spotted. 15 inches. 25

CALCEOLARIA.—Hardy perennial, very common, called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. 10

Martima.—Double yellow. 1 foot. 5
Orangis.—Double orange. 1 foot. 5

Pongel.—Double white. 1 foot. 5
Orange.—Dark golden double. 1 foot. 5

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See *Eschscholtzia*. 10
CACTUS.—Hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clumps.

Astrosanguinea.—Blood red. 1 foot. 5
Drummondii.—Golden, with crimson centre. 1 foot. 5

Hybrida.—New double mixed. 1 foot. 5
Maritima.—Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet. 5

Sunbeams.—Early flowering, large blossoms in mixture. 2 feet. 5
Mixed. All colors. 2 feet. 5

CAMPANULA.—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula media (Campanula) claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; will succeed well in cool.

Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet. 5
Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer).—10 colors. 5

Rotundifolia (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet. 5
Spectrum (Venus Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet. 5

Medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double or single. 2 feet. 5
CANTARELL. See *Victoria*.

CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy, perennial plants with elegant foliage, succulent flowers. They are best grown in groups in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, then bed, plant in shade, but when growth is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil.

Take up the roots before frost and keep in moderately warm cellar.

Arnica.—Golden. 5 feet. 5
Madame Crozy.—Crimson, scarlet, bordered yellow. 5

Mercet Valiant.—Orange. 5 feet. 5
Queen Charlotte.—Rich crimson, bandel golden yellow. 5

Good Venture.—Contains a wonderful range of shades. Height, 2 to 4 ft. 5
Dwarf French.—Mixed colors. 3 feet. 5

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 3 feet. 5
Mixed.—Mixed colors. 3 feet. 5
Crozy's Early Large Flowering.—Mixed colors. 5

CANTARELL BELL. See *Campanula*. 10
CANTARELL. See *Dianthus*. 10

CANTOR BEAN.—See *Ricinus*. 5
CELOSIA. The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require good soil, and rich red color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before the seed is ripe the head may be preserved during the Winter.

Cristata coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb, scarlet. 2 feet. 5

CELOSIA—Continued.

Cristata Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage. 10
Cristata Queen.—Bright crimson 8 inches high, dark scarlet. 5

Cristata.—Mixed. 5
Cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet. 5

Cristata plumosa Triumph of the Exposition.—Large feathered plumes. 10
Cristata augusta (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet. 5

Cristata pumila Kermessina.—Adeep red. 10
President Thiers.—Very dwarf, crimson. 5

CELESTIA.—Hardy annual of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, *Candidissima*, *Clementi* and *Gymnocarpa*, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The others make beautiful additions to the flower bed.

Americana (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet. 5
Candidissima.—White-leaved. 1 foot. 5

Clementi.—One of the best ribbon plants, white foliage. 5
Cyanus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors, 1½ feet. 5

Gymnocarpa.—Single or double. 5
Gymnocarpa.—Silvery white leaves, invaluable for borders. 5

Marquette.—Double flowers, pure white. 5
Moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 ft. 5

CHIERANTHUS Cheri.—Wall flower is a hardy perennial, very early and abundant, producing beautiful fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. 10

Single mixed.—2 feet. 5
Double.—Yellow. 1½ feet. 5

Double.—Mixed. 5
CHIRAZA ROSE. See *Primula*. 10

CHRYSAETHENIUM.—The annual varieties are hardy, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the best, require rich soil. 10

Coriarium.—Double mixed colors. 1 ft. 5
Burdeumum.—Crimson and white. 5

Eclipse.—Yellow. 1 foot. 5
Plenisimum. 5

Plenisimum.—From select sorts, perennials. 15
CINERARIA.—The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the hellebores.

They are of many different colors and shades. Hardy green house annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. White-leaved varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.

Hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet. 15
Extra select dwarf. 1 foot. 35

Martima candidissima.—Silver foliage. 2 feet. 5
Martima acanthifolia.—White foliage, fine for borders. 5

CLEOME Grandiflora or *Arborea*.—Rose colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite hardy. Height, 3 feet. 5

CLYANTHUS.—Dwarf. Scarlet. 5
The Chautau, or *Glory Pea*, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet pea-shaped flowers, succeeds best in greenhouses. 10

COCKSCOMB. See *Celosia*. 10
COIX lachryma (Job's Tears).—Ornamental. 5

COLEUS.—various is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and cuttings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seed or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. 15

COLUMBINE. See *Agrostis*. 10
COREOPSIS lanceolata.—Resembles Calliope, but is perennial, yellow flowers. 15

COSMOS.—Growing 4 to 6 feet high from seed. 10
Mammoth Perfection Mixed.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. 15

Double.—Double. Flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches diameter, beautifully fringed like *Marquetti*, mixed colors. 15

See Dahlia.—Double. 15
Flowers of rich shades of crimson, in shape resembling *Dahlia*, dark green foliage. 15

Thats of Dawn.—White, rose, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class. 15

Early-flowering Mixed.—Only grows from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing white, crimson and pink flowers in July and onwards. 10

COSMOS—Continued.

Yellow —Flowers star-shaped, golden yellow	10
Pearl white	5
Pearl pink	5
Deep crimson	5
Pin mixed	5

CYCLOPS *Persicum*.—Mixed, tender perennial, bulbous rooted, beautiful, fragrant flowers requires well drained soil, 6 inches

DAHLIA.—A well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous-rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till fall. Keep the roots during the winter in a dry place free from frost.

Imperialis.—Grows 10 feet high and bears panicles of elegant fly-like flowers of delicate mauve, almost white, veined with pink, and blooms from seed the first season

Various colors, double, 5 feet 20

Various colors, single, 5 feet 5

Various colors, dwarf double, 3 ft. 5

James Chretien.—Very dwarf, 10 to 15 in. 5

Daisy.—See *Helix*

DELPHINIUM.—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Pollage-rich hybrid varieties have terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf and Tall Rocket, Consolida and Rannunculus flowered, are annuals, the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed be sown in the Fall and protected during Winter, 1 grow freely in moist soil.

Tall Rocket Larkspur, var.—1 ft. 5

Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.—1 ft. 5

Consolida (Branching Larkspur, var.).— 5

5 feet

Elatum (See Larkspur, var.).—3 feet 5

Formosum.—Blue and white, 2 feet 5

Cardiflora coelestis (Blue, 2 ft. 5

Rannunculus flowered, var.—1 foot 5

DIANTHUS.—Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites and are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers.

CARNATIONS.

Caryophyllus.—Mixed colors; a fine selection of double flowers, 2 feet 5

Caryophyllus.—Single flowers, 2 feet 5

Caryophyllus.—Dwarf red grenadin, 1 1/2 feet 5

Caryophyllus.—Double dwarf Vienna 5

Caryophyllus.—Perpetual flowered double 20

Caryophyllus.—Margarite, 1/2 ft. 5

Caryophyllus.—White or mixed, fine, 1 ft. 5

Giant Marguerite, mixed, flowers in twelve weeks from sowing; large variety of colors and true blooms 10

Comtesse de Paris.—Dwarf, yellow, very fine 5

Chabaud.—Double Perpetual.— 20

Choice yellow; blooms in six months

PINKS.

Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed, 1 foot 5

Crown of Perfection, mixed varieties. The best strains of this family are available; a strong grower, blooms continuously during Summer and early Fall 10

Double Beatrix.—Range through all the colors; flowers about 2 1/2 in. to 3 in. diameter 10

Diadema.—Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chinensis, 1 foot 5

Double Fireball. Beautiful velvety red Heddeburgh (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy, 1 foot 10

Imperialis.—Double mixed-choice, 1 ft. 5

Laciniatus.—Fringed, double mixed, 2 ft. 5

Phoeniceus (Phœnix Eye).—Single mixed, Perennial 5

SWEET WILLIAM.

Barbatus.—Double mixed, 1 foot 5

Barbatus.—Single mixed, 1 foot 5

DIANTHUS.—Many perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.

Purpurea.—1 feet 5

Alba (White Fox) *Hybrid*.—1 feet 5

Monstrea, var.—4 feet 5

Maculata (Spotted Fox) *Hybrid*.—3 feet 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses scarcely any plant produces greater display of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—Continued.

California (California Poppy).—Yellow, 1 foot	5
Alba .—White, 1 foot	5
Orange .—Orange, 1 foot	5
Crocea striata .—Striped, 1 foot	5
Golden West .—Bears flowers 4 inches in diameter; hardly annual and of easy culture	10
Mixed .—Various colors, 1 foot	5
Crocea fl. pl. .—Double flowering, 1 foot	5

EVERLASTING *PE*.—See *Ledum*.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—See *Mosses*.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See *Mirabilis*.

POULLOVE.—See *Hybrid*.

FUCHSIA (Lady's Eardrop).—The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture 50

GAILLARDIA.—The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals, except "James Kelway". The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings.

Alba marginata.—Crimson and white, 1 1/2 feet 5

Picta Lorenziana (Double).—Bright colors, 2 feet 5

Picta.—Mixed colors, 2 feet 5

James Kelway (perennial).—Magnificent flowers, gorgeous scarlet, bordered yellow and fringed edges 10

GERANIUM.—Half-hardy perennials. 2 feet 5

Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Large Flowering Mixed.—Includes many new and attractive colors 20

Scarlet Choice

Top Thumb 10

Mixed.—Cape varieties 10

Apple Scented 25

Odier.—French, bloated 25

Zonale.—Double flowered 25

GIBBER.—Neat unpretentious, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork.

Capitata.—Blue 5

Piccolor.—Three colors 5

Mixed 5

GLADIOLUS.—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors, 3 feet 5

GLADIOLUS.—*St. Albans*.—These are though classed as tender perennials, will stand out of doors in protected positions during Summer and the second year, and will annually increase in size and beauty.

Flowers trumpet shaped and 2 to 3 in. long. Old plants are exceedingly effective, blooming from constantly 50

GLORY PEA.—See *Chionodoxa*.

GOODETIA Mixed.—Showy compact, hardy annuals, about 9 inches high 5

GOLDEN FEATHER.—See *Perdurant*.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA "Silver Oak".— 5

A graceful foliage plant, suitable for house use

GRASS.—Half hardy perennial 5

GYSOPHILA PANCULATA (Baby's 5

Breast).—Hardy perennial, white, fine for rockwork

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved in size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.

Giganteus (Russian).—Golden, 8 feet 5

Nanus.—Dwarf double, golden, 3 feet 5

Globose.—Globe flowered, yellow, 3 ft. 5

Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).— 5

5 feet

Californicus.—Golden, 6 feet 5

Cucumerifolius.—Dwarf habit, bears many small flowers. Single, orange and white 5

Single or Double Mixed 5

Dwarf Double Mixed.—3 feet. Bears densely double flower 5

Peruvianus.—Double orange, striped black 5

HELOTROPIUM.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or green-house. Fine for bouquets, 2 feet 5

Orange Hybrid Varieties.—In mixed colors, present a vast improvement on the old favorite sort; large flowers and richest shades 10

HIBISCUS.—A very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial.

Africanus.—Yellow and purple, 2 feet 5

Moscheutos.—White and rose, 3 feet 5

HOLLYHOCK.—See *Althæa*.

HYACINTHUS Caudicans.—White, Cape.

Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed or singly in lawn, 4 feet 5

HUMULUS *JAPONICUS* *VARIETAS*.

TUS.—One of the quickest growing climbers, dark-green leaf, veined and blotched with white, and bearing a dense raceme of flowers 10

HUMEA ELEGANS.—A highly decorative plant for house decoration. Bears minute flowers on gracefully drooping branches. Succeeds in moist soil 10

IBERIS (Candytuft).—Well-known favorites; are nearly all hardy annuals, very pretty in border masses. *Hybrid* may be sown in the Fall for early flowering.

Little Prince.—The finest dwarf Candytuft in cultivation—robust in growth. Succeeds in moist soil. Very early in fruit, freshness and fragrance for a long time

Large Flowering Dwarf Hybrids.— 15

Great improvement in size and color of flowers over the original sorts 10

Amara (White Candytuft). 1 foot 5

Coronaria (Rocket Candytuft). White, 1 foot 5

Carmine (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot 5

Odonata.—White, 1 foot 5

Pink.—Mixed colors, 1 foot 5

Variegated.—Mixed colors, 1 foot 5

Gibraltarica hybrida.—Hardy perennial 10

Hybrids.—Large white, fine 10

ICE PLANT.—See *Mesembryanthemum*.

IMPATIENS SULTANI (Sultan's Balsam).— 10

Very useful decorative plant; waxy, pink, flowers

IPOMEEA.—See *Vines*.

IPOMEEAS are hardy biennials, natives of the South, very beautiful.

Aurantiaca.—Golden, 2 feet 5

Elegans (Scarlet Cannon).—3 feet 5

JOHN.—See *Hybrid*.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See *Balsam*.

LANTANA hybrida.—Various shades. Tender perennials easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plant. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors, 2 feet 10

LARKSPUR.—See *Delphinium*.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax).—Showy, hardy, annual 5

LOREN A MIST.—See *Nigella*.

MARTIN.—See *Hybrid*.

The fragment Martia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and spotted. Sown seed in May, 2 feet 5

MARGOLD.—See *Tagetes*.

MARIGOLD PEARL.—See *Mirabilis*.

MATEFLOR.—See *Hybrid*.

MATEFLOR.—See *Hybrid*.

Flower; is a half hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring and transplant to rich ground.

Stock Out and Come Again is the finest and most floriferous white sort. Either for garden, pot or cut flower use, it cannot be equalled 10

Large Flowering Varieties, 1 foot 10

Snowy Yellow 10

Carmine 10

Violet 10

Dark Blood Red 10

Alba.—White 10

Cocinea.—Scarlet 10

Peruvianus.—Double flower 10

Mixed contain all the most desirable colors 10

German Ordinary Mixed 5

Simplex cultis, var.—The Brompton Stock is a half hardy biennial, large, flowers of pure white. Grows more branching than the Ten Weeks Stock. Sow in May, and when about 2 inches high, cut singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot 11

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hotbed and transplant to border in middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant 5

MIGNONETTE.—See *Rosella*.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The Sensitive Plant, from its mysterious irritability is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture, 1 foot 5

MIMULUS.

Campanalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet, 1 foot 5

Moschatum (Musk Plant).—Yellow, 8 ft. 5

Annuals, though classed in the green-house perennials, succeed best when in moist soil, partly shaded 10

MIRABILIS Jalapa.—Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. 2 feet . . . 20

MUSESETTE.—Abyssinian Banana. — Fine for tropical work . . . 20

MUSK PLANT.—See *Minuta*.

MYOSOTIS Palustris.—This is the Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hard perennial, 6 inches . . . 15

MYOSOTIS Water Fairy.—Flowers stand up well enough; the foliage succeeds best in most places . . . 15

NEMOPHILA.—The Nemophila, or Grove Love, is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, pro- ducing cheerful, blue flowers, 8 in. flowers suitable for edges of borders, 8 in. 15

NEROPERBERGIA, mixed.—Half-hardy perennial, 1 foot. Useful for all purposes. 10

NICTOTIANA AFFINIS.—Annual, fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers . . . 5

NIGELLA Damascena.—The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bunch, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 15 inches . . . 5

NIPONIA.—Hardy tuberous rooted perennial, sown seed in Spring and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter the first season. 2 feet. Plants . . . 5

PAPAYER (Poppy)—Bracteanthus Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sown seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—later in the year it will require more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. 3 feet . . . 5

PATENS.—Various colors. Double . . . 5

Iceland.—Mixed colors. Although perennials, if sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. 5 inches . . . 10

Irresistible.—Very large double, hand- some flowers of a fine rose color; annual. 15 inches . . . 5

Peony Flowered.—Various colors. 15 inches. Double . . . 5

Ranunculus.—Flowered.—Mixed. 15 inches. Double . . . 5

Bracteanthus.—Scarlet. 2 feet. Single . . . 5

Fayal.—Double and single; mixed colors; flowers of great diversity of color, size and form; annual . . . 10

Duchbrog.—Scarlet, with white cross . . . 5

Peacock.—Scarlet single, with black cross . . . 5

Shirley.—Single mixed . . . 5

Marshall.—White and single . . . 5

White Swan.—Snow white, very double fringed . . . 5

Trip (glaucom). 12 inches high, vivid colors . . . 10

PENTSTEMON LARGE FLOWERING MIXED.—Hardy perennials, 2 to 3 ft. 10

PEPPER.

Celestial, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit from 1 to 2 inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet . . . 5

Red Cluster or very Small Cayenne.—Scarlet. The fruit on the stem is beautiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet . . . 5

PERIVINK.—See *Periwinkle*.

PETUNIAS are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse, it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced.

Giants of California.—Finest strain Large flowers, gorgeous colors. Single. 25

Hybrida.—Mixed colors. Single. 2 feet. 25

Purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet they are the . . . 25

Belle Etoile.—White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet . . . 10

Nana multiflora. . . . 10

Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer, rose and white . . . 10

Grandiflora.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. Single . . . 25

Large Flowering Fringed Mixed.—Selected from a superb strain. Single. 25

Blissful Rose. . . . 25

Largest White. . . . 25

Quadricolor.—Flowers mammoth . . . 25

Gigantea.—Crimson purple . . . 25

Double Flowered.—Double flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet . . . 25

Double Fringed Mixed.—Choicest. 35

PHLOX Drummondii. in all its varieties, of colors and shades, comprising most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November, should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, at great intervals, warm, may be sown where they are to stand.

Finest Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot . 5

Stained Hamburg.—Leaves star-shaped flowers; easy culture. great improvement on old sorts. Hardy annual . . . 10

Grandiflora.—Very choice; mixed colors. 10

Scarlet.—Scarlet. 1 foot . . . 10

Alba.—White . . . 10

Atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped . 10

Deutscha.—Rose, with white centre . . 10

Oculata.—White-eyed . . . 10

Rose.—Fine shade . . . 10

Metecr.—Fiery scarlet . . . 10

Kermesina.—Bright crimson . . . 10

Dwarf Snowball.—Compact, 8 inches high . . . 10

Dwarf Fireball.—Blood red . . . 10

Nana compacta.—Dwarf mixed . . . 10

Superba or decussata.—Hardy Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. 5

PHYASIS FRANCHETII. "Chinese Lantern Plant," an annual bearing bright red flowers from which they may be used in bouquets of dried flowers, etc. 10

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

POPEY. See *Papaver*.

PORTULACA. One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any soil. Does not grow over 6 in. high. Any one can grow it in any garden.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Large flowers of 2 to 3 colors mixed . . . 10

Alba.—White . . . 10

Aurantiaca.—Orange . . . 10

Aurea striata.—Gold striped . . . 10

Stylis.—Mixed colors, very choice . . 10

Sulphurea.—Sulphur yellow . . . 10

Thellisonii.—Scarlet . . . 10

Double.—Double flowering mixed colors, very fine . . . 10

Double White. . . . 10

PRIMULA.

Sinensis fimbriata. Single mixed (Chinese Primrose, var.)—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful, tender perennial, cultivated for great numbers as conservatory decorations. Sown seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over them, to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 8 inches. 10

Sinensis fimbriata.—Double mixed. 35

Forbesii (Baby Primrose)—Lavender flowered continuous bloomer . . . 20

Auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sown seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches . . . 15

Polanthus, var.—Hardy perennial, grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. 6 inches . . . 5

Vespa (Cowslip).—Very beautiful, very English Cowslip, half perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches . . . 5

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Annual, 6 inches. 1 foot . . . 5

Selaginoides.—Golden fern-like foliage, annual, fine for border . . . 5

Rebecca.—Hardy perennial, is in RESEDA (Mignonette).—No annual is more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to everyone. Of the easiest culture it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot or in the garden in some of the best soil, or in the open ground in Summer.

Allen's Defiance.—The florist's favorite 10

Amellorosa (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 feet . . . 10

Aurea (Golden Eye).—10 inches . . . 5

Bird's Mammoth.—Fine for pots . . . 10

Cherry Flowered red. . . . 10

Machet, Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches. 10

Machet, Golden.—A good pot sort . . . 10

Odorata. (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches . . . 10

Upright.—White . . . 5

Victoria.—Dark red . . . 5

RICINUS.—The Ricinus or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

Rubra.—Red. 10 feet . . . 5

Macrobasis.—Dark green, and leaf stalks are of ebony black, the leaves being large and richly colored . . . 10

Gibbula.—Dark red. 10 feet . . . 5

Macrocarpus.—Dark green. 5 feet . . . 5

Sanguineus.—Red. 10 feet . . . 5

Variegata.—Dark red. 10 feet . . . 5

Zanzibariensis.—The latest-leaved variety makes an elegant centre plant. 10

ROSA POLYANTHA NAIN. ("Baby or Nain")—Dark red. 10 feet . . . 10

SAGE. See *Salvia*.

SALICOLLOSIS.—Large flowering mixed, annual . . . 15

SALVIA.—Half-hardy perennials. Sown seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall.

Argentea.—White. 3 feet . . . 5

Bohrle.—The finest dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high, forms a dense, compact bush, and is a heavy bloomer . . . 15

Coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet . . . 5

Patens.—Blue. 1 foot . . . 25

Splendens.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet . . . 25

SCABRIFOLIA.—Flowers in three months; blooms all the season.

Atropurpurea.—Purple. 2 feet . . . 5

Cerulea.—Blue. 2 feet . . . 5

Stellata.—Starry. 2 feet . . . 5

Tall.—Mixed. 3 feet . . . 5

Dwarf.—Mixed. 2 feet . . . 5

SCHIZANTHUS.—Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely until late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet. . . . 5

SENSITIVE PLANT. See *Minuta*.

SNARFACON.—The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches . . . 10

STIPES.—Mixed colors . . . 5

STIPA pennata.—Feather grass . . . 5

SUNFLOWER. See *Helianthus*.

SWEE PEAS. See *Lathyrus*. Page 46.

SWEET SULTAN. See *Centaurea*.

SWEE SULTAN. See *Dianthus*.

TAGETES.—Yellow. These are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the richest habilla. Flowers, such as a Ranunculus in appearance, and texture not unlike the richest velvet. Signata pumila is a compact, glorious growth, the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant.

Eldorado.—The largest of the African variety . . . 5

Erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 24 1/2 in. . . . 5

Petala (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet . . . 5

French.—Gold striped . . . 5

French nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot . . . 5

Signata pumila.—Yellow striped. 15 in. 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK. See *Malva*.

TREBOLD. See *Astragalus*, page 54.

TORENIA.

Balloni.—Yellow with brown throat . 10

Fornerii.—Blue, rich throat . . . 10

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS. See *Campnula*.

VINC.—"Periwinkle." Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. Sown early blooms same season.

Vinca alba 5

Vinca rosea 5

Mixed 5

VIOLET (Pansy).—Viola tricolor, popularly known by the names Pansy and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with all. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sown out of doors in the Fall; under glass during winter in the very best soil.

PHILADELPHIA.—Is without doubt the choicest strain and embraces the greatest variety of shading imaginable; often measuring 22 in. in diameter, exquisitely fragrant, and of wonderful substance . . . 25

Alba.—White . . . 5

Cerulea.—Blue . . . 5

Price per Packet, Cts.	
VIOLA—Continued.	
<i>Aurea</i> —Large yellow	5
<i>Tricolor imperialis</i> —Blotched	10
<i>Tricolor odorata</i> (Sweet Violet)	5
<i>Finest</i> (King of the Blues)	5
<i>Prince Bismarck</i> —Golden Bronze	5
<i>Snowflake</i> —Pure white	5
<i>Emperor William</i> —Splendid blue	5
<i>Grand Becard</i> —Red	5
<i>Good mixed</i>	5
<i>German</i> —Finest mixed	5
<i>Giant Tricolor</i> —Mixed	15
VISCARIA . Mixed—Hardy annual, large single flowers—fine for massing	5
WALL FLOWER . See <i>Cheiranthus</i> .	
WINTER FLAX .—Hardy annuals. Bell-shaped, flowers from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam.	5
<i>Grandiflora</i> —Blue.	5
<i>Glaucofolia</i> —White and blue, 1 foot	5
WIGANDIA .	
<i>Ceracana</i> —4 feet	5
<i>Vigieri</i> —4 feet	5
Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.	
ZINNIA is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October.	
<i>Celestial</i> and <i>Crested</i> —Mixed colors, presents an entirely new class of this favorite flower. The petals are most fantastically plumed and twisted	10
<i>Tall Mixed</i> —All colors, 2 feet	5
<i>Dwarf Double</i> —Mixed, 1½ feet	5
<i>Double Crimson</i>	5
<i>Double Scarlet</i>	5
<i>Double Yellow</i>	5
<i>Double Violet</i>	5
<i>Double White</i>	5
<i>Elegans Grandiflora plenissima</i> —Splendid mixture	10

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

ADULMIA Cirrrosa (Allegheny Vine)	5
AEOLIOPELIS Veitchii (Japan Ivy)	5
Has peculiar clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in autumn.	
ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet	5
BALLOON VINE . See <i>Cardiospermum</i> .	
BALSAM APPLE . See <i>Momordica</i> .	
BANANA PEEL . See <i>Momordica</i> .	
CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine)—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. Height, 10 feet	5
CENROSEMA Grandiflora (Jack of Me).—Hardy perennial; purplish-white flower.	
CLEMATIS —The Clematis are perennials of rapid growth on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety—Vigier's Bower or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large dwarfed and very showy.	
<i>Coccinea</i> —Scarlet, 12 feet	5
<i>Flammula</i> (Vigier's Bower).—White, 12 feet	5
<i>Jackmanii</i> —Blue and white, 12 feet	5
<i>Paniculata</i> —Hardy Japanese variety, sweet scented, white flowers	5
COBEA Scandens —Purple. (Greenhouse perennial of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place, 15 ft.	5
<i>Alba</i> —White flowers	5
COCCINEA Indica —Annual climber, bears scarlet fruits	10
CONVOLVULUS .	
<i>Major</i> (Large Morning Glory)—Mixed. The Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for potches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost. 12 feet	5
<i>Double White Tassel</i> —Snow white, very double and fringed	15
<i>Double Mixed</i>	10
<i>Minor</i> or <i>Tricolor</i> . See <i>Trailing Plants</i> .	
CYPRESS VINE . See <i>Ipomoea</i> .	
DOLICHOS (Baccharis Bean).—Purple or white	5
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE . See <i>Aristolochia</i> .	
FRITCH HONEYSUCKLE . See <i>Hedysarum</i> .	
HEDY'SARUM Coronarium (French honeysuckle).—Red and white, 6 feet	5
HELIXIS Japonica .—Vigier's. One of the quickest-growing climbers, dark-leaved, veined and blotched with white markings, forms a dense covering	10

Price per Packet, Cts.	
IPOMEEA —The Ipomoeas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines.	
<i>Bona nox</i> (Evening Glory, Good Night).	5
<i>Tender annual</i> , 15 feet	5
<i>Coccoloba</i> (Star of India or Scarlet Morning Glory)—12 feet	5
<i>Grandiflora</i> (Purple Morning Glory).—Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus	5
<i>Heavenly Blue</i> —A beautiful annual Morning Glory, rapid climber, large flowers of azure blue; suitable for greenhouse or garden	5
<i>Leardi</i> —Blue dawn Flower	5
<i>Marmorata</i> —Variegated foliage	5
<i>Nervosa</i> (Moon Flower).—White, foliage mammoth, light green	5
<i>Quamoclit</i> (Crimson Cypress Vine)—10 feet	5
<i>Quamoclit alba</i> (White Cypress Vine)—10 feet	5
<i>Quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine)—Mixed	5
<i>Setosa</i> (Brazilian).—Very large, foliage very large, much serrated, stem vigorous, covered with hair, strong runner	5
<i>Umbellata</i> —Yellow. Stems hairy, foliage large, entire, saffron colored	5
<i>Japonica</i> (Imperial Japanese Morning Glory)—Strong, quick-growing, long-growing vine, foliage green, flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors; very ornamental	5
JAPANESE IVY . See <i>Ampelopsis</i> .	
LATHYRUS Ludlowii (Lasting Pea).—Planted in a moist soil they will produce clusters of pendant flowers—red, purple and white—all summer, and properly trained the vine will attain a height of 6 or 8 feet. Either of the above colors separate or in mixture. Hardy perennial	5
MATRICARIA Barclayana —Tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall; succeeds best in greenhouse. 10 feet	5
<i>MINA lobata</i> —Scarlet, yellow flower, rapid grower	5
MOMORDICAS are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy ovate fruit, golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit, when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure flesh wounds	5
<i>Helaina</i> (Balsam Apple)—Yellow, 10 feet in height	5
<i>Charantia</i> (Balsam Pear)—Yellow, 10 feet in height	5
MOON FLOWER . See <i>Ipomoea</i> .	
MORNING GLORY . See <i>Convolvulus</i> .	
MYRSIPHILLUM Asparagoides (Smilax White, Smilax Vine) is a green, tender perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil, 10 feet	5
PASSION FLOWER . See <i>Passiflora</i> .	
SMILAX . See <i>Myrsiphillum</i> .	
PASSIFLORA —Purple, white and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial, in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers	5
<i>Coccoloba</i> —Large violet flowers	5
PHASEOLUS multiflorus —The well-known butter bean. 10 feet	5
THUNBERGIA —Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border, root and leave	5
<i>Alata</i> —Buff, 5 feet	5
<i>Alba</i> —White, 5 feet	5
<i>Crantacea</i> —Orange, 5 feet	5
<i>Variegated</i> —Mixed, 5 feet	5
TROPEOLUM . See <i>Nasturtium</i> , page 64.	

TRAILING PLANTS.

Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Etc., Also for Bedding.

ABRONIA arenaria —Good for vases or rockeries, 8 inches high. Yellow	5
CONVOLVULUS Maurandiae —Habit half prostrate; flowers 1 inch. Violet	5
<i>Minor</i> , or <i>Tricolor</i> —Blue, white and yellow flowers, of 1½ inches. Hardy, annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders.	5
KENILWORTH IVY	5
LENARIA Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).	5
LOBELIA — <i>Alba</i> —White	5
<i>Eris</i> species—Blue	5
<i>Gracilis</i> —Light Blue	5
<i>Compacta Crystal Palace</i> —Fine dark blue, 4 inches to 10 inches	5
NOLANIA Prostrata —Blue and Violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring	5

Price per Packet, Cts.	
SANVITALIA Procumbens —Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers	5
VERBENA —The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No red flower is so common without Verbenas. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground	5
<i>Coccinea</i> —Red	5
<i>Candissima</i> —White	5
<i>Cerulea</i> —Blue; choice	5
<i>Coccinea oculata</i> —Free bloomers, scarlet eye	5
<i>Defiance</i> —Fiery scarlet; fine	5
<i>Hybrida</i> —Extra scented. Mixed	10
<i>Indica</i> —Mauve	5
<i>Striata</i> —Italian striped. Mixed colors	10
<i>Mammoth</i> —Mixed	10

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

ACROCLINUM —Half-hardy annuals of free growth	5
Mixed, white and rose, 1 foot	5
Mixed, double flowered, 1 foot	5
AMMOBIUM Grandiflorum —White, hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast	5
GOLDEN BUTTON —Golden.	
<i>Beckers Button</i> —Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully mature before being dried	5
<i>Glossa alba</i> —White, 1 foot	5
<i>Glossa Haagenia</i> —Orange, 1 foot	5
<i>Glossa nana compacta</i> —Red, 6 inches	5
<i>Glossa purpurea</i> —Purple, 1 foot	5
<i>Glossa</i> , var.—Mixed, 1 foot	5
HELIOPSIS —The Helichrysms are annuals and the most showy and attractive of all the everlasting. Specially excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration	5
<i>Alba</i> —Pure white, 20 feet	5
<i>Compositum aurea</i> —Large golden	5
<i>Nanum</i> —Dwarf, double mixed	5
<i>Variegated</i> —Single, mixed	5
MORSTROM —Large. Largest Flowering Sorts in Mixture	10
HELIPERUM Sanfordii —Golden. Annual, produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets, 1 foot	5
RHODANTHE atrosanguinea —Crimson	5
Angelica, rose, very fine	5
XERANTHEMUM —Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion, much prized for Winter bouquets. Height, 1 foot	5
<i>Album</i> —White, 1 foot	5
<i>Purpurea</i> —Purple, 1 foot	5
<i>Superbissimum</i>	5

ORNAMENTAL FRUITED CLIMBERS.

ABOBRA Viridiflora —Tuberous rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 6 feet	5
BRONOPIS Eriothorax —Tender annual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Fruity taste	5
COCINEA Indica —White. Half-hardy perennial vine, with bell-shaped flowers, succeeds in open fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet	5
CUCUMIS Flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)—8 feet	5
<i>Pernandus</i> (Cucumber Vine)—6 feet	5
Rapid-growing annuals, very pretty	5
ECHINOCHYSTIS LOBATA (Wild Cucumber).—Annuals	5
GOURDS —The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gourd-like seeds of the <i>Lobata</i> is well adapted for use by woodland walks, and for naturalizing purposes, as well as general garden work	5
<i>Large Bottle</i>	5
<i>Small Bottle</i>	5
<i>Dipper Gourd</i>	5
<i>Heracles Club</i>	5
<i>Red Cloth</i> or <i>Bonnet Gourd</i>	5
<i>Mock Orange</i> , striped	5
<i>Egg Gourd</i>	5
<i>Sugar Trough</i>	5
Mixed Gourds, small or large	5

MIXED FLOWER SEED.

\$.50 per pound. Per oz.	5
This contains many desirable varieties, and is well adapted for use by woodland walks, and for naturalizing purposes, as well as general garden work	5

Landreth's Sweet Peas.

CHOICE SELECTION.

The Sorts Arranged in Order of Colors, Commencing with White to Canary, Rose to Scarlet, Purple to Blue.

4 Ounces to 100 Feet of Row.

All at 15 Cents per Ounce, 75 Cents per Pound, subject to advance. 5 Cents per Packet. Free by Mail.

DWARF VARIETIES.

WHITE CUPID.—The first dwarf sort introduced. Bears snow-white flowers. Grows 6 inches. Good for pot culture.

PINK CUPID.—A very happy bloomer. Color of Blanche Ferry, bright rose pink standard and white wings.

WHITE CLASS.

MRS. SANKEY.—Pure white. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed.

EMILY HENDERSON.—Pure white. Earliest to flower. Compact vine. White seed.

PRIMROSE.—Light yellow; rare shade. Light seed.

MRS. ECKFORD.—Light canary, nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Light seed.

ROSY CLASS.

FAIRY QUEEN.—White, penciled with pink. Black seed.

LAITY BEACONSFIELD.—Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort. Black seed.

LOTTIE ECKFORD.—White, shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY.—Rose standard, white wings. The earliest in collection. Fine for forcing.

RED RIDING HOOD.—An entirely new type. White, with rose hood.

AURORA.—White flaked with rosy scarlet. One of the largest flowering varieties.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed.

BLUSHING BEAUTY.—A heliotrope pink, suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled. Similar to Mrs. Gladstone. Black seed.

VENUS.—Rose, with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Black seed.

GALEITY.—Magenta and black striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles.

QUEEN OF THE ISLES.—Carnation flowered. White and red stripe. Black seed.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—Bright rosy pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Belle. Black seed.

IMPROVED PAINTED LADY.—Rose crimson and white. An excellent sort. Short vine. Black seed.

SCARLET CLASS.

LADY PENZANCE.—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to, but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed.

HER MAJESTY.—Rich deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best. Black seed.

SPLENDOR.—Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh. Black seed.

MARS.—Fiery crimson. A fine sort.

FIREFLY.—Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal. Black seed.

IGNEA.—Deep crimson. Fine flower. Good form. Black seed.

PURPLE CLASS.

PURPLE PRINCE.—Large, well-expanded flower, deep purple.

CAPTIVATION.—Wine color. Large shell formed flowers.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—Lavender mauve, purple and carnation striped. Fine sort. Black seed.

BOREATTON.—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seeds.

BLUE CLASS.

COUNTRESS OF RADNOR.—Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior—a good stock. Similar to Princess May. Brown seed.

CAPTAIN CLARK.—White, shaded blue, penciled.

EMILY ECKFORD.—Violet-blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round spotted seed.

DOROTHY TENNANT.—Showy, purple-blue. Fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford.

COUNTRESS.—Fine lavender—should be in every collection.

WAVERLY.—Grand blue. Body royal blue, with blue crimson standard.

MADAM GUNTER.—A great improvement on the old Butterfly. White edged, shaded blue.

NAVY BLUE.—Dark blue, standards brilliant royal purple, wings pure violet.

MIXED CLASS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.—From new and largest flowering varieties. Finest colored sorts. Per lb. 75c; per oz. 15c.

1st SELECTION.—All the above sorts mixed. Per lb. 50c.; per oz. 10c.

2d SELECTION.—An excellent mixture of good sorts. Per lb. 40c.; per oz. 10c.

3d SELECTION.—All dark. Blue and purple. Per lb. 35c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETH'S NASTURTIUMS.

EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, 5 CENTS PER PACKET.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS—6 to 12 inches.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM.—Sulphur spotted maroon. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

CHAMELEON.—Crimson, bronze and yellow, very effective. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

KING OF TOM THUMBS.—Quite distinct. Leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson—a brilliant, effective sort. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

BRONZE CURLED.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre; a very distinct color. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

CATTELL'S CRIMSON.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

PEARL.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

ROSE TOM THUMB.—Fine bloomer and a good rose color. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

KING THEODORE.—The darkest crimson. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

MIXED DWARF SORTS.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

TOM POPE (MIXED).—Is a perfect gem for baskets, window boxes, etc.; it is not such a rank grower as the parent type; smaller leaves. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

TALL NASTURTIUMS—3 to 10 Feet.

EDOUARD OTTO.—Brownish lilac. A peculiarly beautiful color. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

HEMISPHERICUM.—Orange, rosy scarlet blotches form a fine contrast with light colored sorts. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

HEINEMANN.—Deep chocolate color. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

PEARL.—Delicate, creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

SPIT FIRE.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

DUNNETT'S ORANGE.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

TALL BRIGHT ROSE.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

SCHILLINGI.—Very vigorous grower. Flower yellow, spotted with crimson. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

ATROSANGUINEA.—Flowers dark crimson, showy. Strong vine. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

MIXED TALL SORTS.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

HYBRIDS OF MADAM GUNTER (MIXED COLORS).—An immense improvement over the old climbing varieties; many new and improved colors. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

VEGETABLE NASTURTIUM.

COMMON YELLOW.—The green seed used for pickling.

Dwarf mixed, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

Tall mixed, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

A SHORT EXTRACT FROM

LANDRETHS' Catalogue of Decorative Plants for House and Garden.

CANNAS. FOR SPRING DELIVERY.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—Bears enormous flowers, rich pomegranate red, bordered bright golden yellow. 3 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

GLORIOSA.—Color bright, rich crimson, with wide border of deep golden yellow, one of the most showy and handsome varieties, a perfect symphony of crimson and gold. 3 feet. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, postpaid.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.—The most superb pink variety yet introduced, large flowers, the trusses are immense, an abundant bloomer. Height about 3 feet. 25 cents each, postpaid.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Dark, rich, velvety maroon, almost black, and quick, constant bloomer. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, 15 per dozen, postpaid.

SOUVENIR D'ANTOINE CROZY.—A beautiful gilt-edged variety, rich scarlet crimson, bordered golden yellow. Average height 6 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

SOUVENIR DE PRESIDENT CARNOT.—Dark rich purple leaves, the very finest of the bronze leaved varieties, rich cherry red flowers. Height about 6 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

TARRYTOWN.—Crimson flowers, dark green foliage. 3½ feet. 20 cents each.

ALPHESE BOUVIER.—Height 6 feet; two or three flower spikes on one stalk, flowers large, bright crimson. 10 cents each, postpaid.

MRS. FAIRMAN ROGERS.—The most beautiful gilt-edged variety to date, compact growth, 3 to 4 feet high, flowers lovely, vermilion scarlet, edged yellow. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, postpaid.

MIXED SORTS.—Comprising the best colors. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

CLIMBERS.

AKEBIA QUINATA.—One of the best climbers, bearing numberless bunches of violet-brown flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. 30 to 40 feet. Extra strong plants 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ANTINIDIA ARGUTA (Japanese Climber).—With thick, glossy leaves and pure white fragrant flowers, succeeded by plum-shaped greenish fruit. 30 cents each.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy).—Clings without artificial training. 30 cents each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.—A valuable white variety, native of Japan, with clear green foliage and pure white flowers from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, shaped and very fragrant. They are borne in clusters, on stiff stems, 4 to 6 inches long from the axils of the leaves. 30 cents each.

CLEMATIS.—Large, flowering varieties, red, white, blue, purple and pink. 30 cents each.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—Hardy climber, bright purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. 50 cents.

HONEY SUCKLES.—Climbing sorts in variety, well rooted, 30 cents ea.

WISTARIA.—White and blue, very pretty, strong growers, 50 cents each.

BEGONIA—TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

The colors are of every combination, the blooms frequently of four to five inches in diameter. They do best in a friable rich soil, in locations where they can be watered daily, and where, at portions of the day, they get a rest from the direct rays of the sun.

SINGLE FLOWERING.—Mixed colors. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.

SINGLE FLOWERING.—Separate colors. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz.

DOUBLE FLOWERING.—Mixed colors. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli flowers embrace a greater variety of colors than any other root. We offer only the choicest varieties in mixture, grown for us by a specialist in this line.

	Per Doz.	Per 100
Blue Mixture	25c	\$1.75
Extra Choice Mixed Hybrids	30c	2.00
Single in Mixture	25c	1.75
Pink in Mixture	40c	2.50
White and Light in Mixture	35c	2.50
Striped and Variegated	35c	2.50

If by mail add 10 cents per dozen.

CINNAMON VINE.

One of the most charming of climbers, and will quickly enclose an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of vines, covered with glossy, heart-shaped leaves and white, fragrant flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

MADEIRA VINE.

A rapid-growing climber, with smooth, glossy leaves, bearing long feathery stems of sweet-scented flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs should be cultivated indoors and but moderately watered, until they show indications of flowering.

JOHNSONI.—Large flower, crimson, striped white; large bulbs. 35 cents each. Second size 25 cents each.

FORMOSISSIMA.—Flowers a few weeks after planting, crimson flower. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

NEW HYBRID GLOXINIAS.

The handsomest of our summer-blooming plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautiful in the extreme, many of them curiously speckled and blotched. 15 cents each.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

(CAPE HYACINTH.)

A snow-white summer-flowering Hyacinth, growing 3 to 5 feet in height. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

TUBEROSES.

DOUBLE PEARL.—3 for 10 cents; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per hundred.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—2 for 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per hundred.

SILVER LEAF, SINGLE.—Striped leaves. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen. If by mail, add 10 cents per dozen.

PALMS, FERNS, ETC.

We at all times carry in stock a large and varied assortment of foliage plants for house decoration, and solicit correspondence concerning these. For Easter decorations we are Headquarters.

LILIES.

The great inducement to the cultivation of this genus is their ease of culture and their hardiness, thriving with all the vigor of indigenous varieties, when planted in the open border.

AURATUM (Golden Banded Lily).—Is unquestionably one of the most showy, its mammoth yet graceful flowers, fifteen to twenty on a stem and of six petals, of most delicate colors, dashed with crimson spots and striped with golden yellow. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred. Extra large bulbs 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

LONGIFLORUM.—Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant. Extra large. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Second size 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.—White-shaded rose, and spotted deep red. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM.—Pure white, large-sized flowers, grows from 2 to 4 feet high. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per hundred.

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (Tiger Lily).—Orange-salmon, spotted black. 3 feet high. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (Double Tiger Lily).—Bright orange red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$9.00 per hundred.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(ELEPHANT'S EAR.)

A very effective foliage plant and suitable for use either singly on the lawn or in masses. It is a rank grower, and in summer should have a liberal supply of water. 20 cents each, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; large roots, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CRINUM KIRKII.—Is by all means one of the finest sorts in its family, bearing large, fragrant flowers, broad, white petals, with a deep purple-red stripe through the centre. Large bulbs, 35 cents each.

OXALIS DIPPEI (rosy white) and **O. LASIANTRA** (pink) are varieties which are very useful for borders and edges. They produce an unbroken row of foliage and showy flowers. Either variety, price, 10 cents per dozen; 75 cents per hundred.

MONTBRETIA CROCOCINETTORA.—One of the brightest of our summer-flowering bulbs, bears flowers of deep orange color from July until October. 5 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$2.25 per hundred.

LANDRETHS' Catalogue of Decorative Plants for House and Garden.

NAMED DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

Will give an abundance of beautiful Flowers until frost.

- A. D. LIVONI.**—Clear soft pink; large beautifully quilled.
ARABELLA.—Beautiful primrose, tinged old rose.
CLIFFORD W. BRUTON.—Immense size; the grandest pure yellow.
ELEGANS.—Silvery purple, tipped white; regular quilled petals.
JAPAN PINK.—Large, deep pink; petals artistically cleft.
MAID OF KENT.—Richest crimson, tipped white; striking.
MRS. DEXTER.—Large and full; deep orange and old gold, long stems.
MARGUERITE.—Clear lilac, of perfect form; profuse bloomer.
MISS BENNETT.—An exquisite glistening golden salmon.
OAKFIELD.—Richest crimson, shaded maroon; strong grower.
PENelope.—Delicate and chaste; pure white, flaked lavender.
PRESIDENT.—Large. French white, tipped purple.
PRINCESS BONNIE.—Beautiful; primrose edged creamy white.
PRINCE ALEXANDER.—Soft pink, striped deep crimson.
PSYCHE.—Soft primrose, tinted rose; a dwarf; profuse bloomer.
SATURN.—Dark velvety crimson, with beautifully cleft petals.
SNOW.—Large; pure snow-white; fine form and free bloomer.
STRIPED BANNER.—Bright cherry red, striped white; distinct.
WM. AGNEW.—Intense crimson scarlet; very large and profuse.
ZULU.—Dark velvety maroon, shading toward center to jet black.
 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100, by express.
 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

DOUBLE MIXED DAHLIAS.

A selection of the **Best Varieties**, 10c. each, 75c. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100, by express; \$1.50 per dozen by mail.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE VIOLETS.

Most desirable for Winter and Early Spring blooming, and most fragrant. In Singles we offer Luxonne, Princess of Wales (very fine blue), California, and in Double Varieties Lady Hume Campbell, Marie Louise and Swanley White.

From 2-inch pots, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Large size field grown clumps for Fall delivery.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PANSIES.

Fine bedding plants for early effect in Spring. For cold frames for delivery we now recommend the clumps; for garden use the smaller plants. The former can only be supplied now at \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. Smaller plants, 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per 100, by express, at customer's expense.

CARNATIONS.

These at the present time are one of the most popular flowers; easily raised, of elegant form, excellent fragrance and entrancing colors. We only offer the cream of the varieties, as follows:

- ALASKA.**—Large pure white.
AMERICA.—Soft shade of scarlet.
BUTTERCUP.—Golden yellow, very double.
DAYBREAK.—Elegant shade of pink.
ELDORADO.—Canary yellow, tipped carmine.
FLORA HILL.—Snow white, very free bloomer.
G. H. CRANE.—Clear brilliant scarlet, early.
GENL. GOMEZ.—Cardinal maroon.
JUBILEE.—Rich, deep scarlet, an elegant flower.
THOMAS CARTLEDGE.—Strong grower; early flowerer; fine carmine.
WILLIAM SCOTT.—Rich pink color, stiff stem, fine for bouquets.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen by express.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, by mail.

PÆONIES.

Hardy herbaceous sorts. Never fail to give satisfaction. The colors have not such variety as the Rose, but less care is necessary, and once established will remain for years. We offer large roots of Crimson, Pink and White at 25 cents per clump; \$2.50 per dozen, by express, or 30 cents per clump and \$5.00 per dozen, postpaid.

ROSES.

HARDY RAMBLER ROSES.

NEW CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Every one who has seen the Crimson Rambler in bloom will say it is the most beautiful climbing rose they ever saw. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and a tremendous bloomer, with immense clusters of most brilliant-colored roses in wonderful profusion. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

YELLOW RAMBLER, AGLAIA.—The finest hardy yellow climbing rose yet introduced. Blooms in immense clusters. Entirely hardy, and a new and striking climber that few people have seen. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

EIGHT HARDY BEDDING ROSES.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large flowers, very double, fragrant; color, deep rich crimson. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.—The finest white. Flowers large, pure snow-white. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Very rich and velvety crimson, exceedingly brilliant and handsome. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

ETOILE DE LYON (STAR OF LYONS).—The color is clear, bright golden yellow; robust grower, quite hardy. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 30 cents, by express.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (Tea Polyantha).—The flowers forming in clusters. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 30 cents, by express.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Large flowers, of unusual depth and substance; bright rosy-pink. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 30 cents, by express.

PRINCESS BONNIE.—One of the best hardy, constant blooming roses grown. The flowers are extra large and full, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; the color is solid rich crimson. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN.—The darkest red, large, full, exquisite-ly fragrant. 40 cents, 30 cents, and 20 cents each.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

CANARY.—Canary yellow; a fine reflexed variety.

EAGLE D'OR.—Fine, bright, golden yellow.

MAID OF KENT.—White.

ROSINANTE.—Blue rose; dwarf grower.

LA PURITÉ.—Snow white.

PRESIDENT.—Red.

REGULUS.—Crimson red.

15 cents each; 80 cents for the seven; \$8.00 per 100.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Repeated requests were made of us last season for a more extensive list of varieties of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Vines, and to meet this demand we have decided to offer a few more meritorious varieties, such as can be depended upon to produce thoroughly satisfactory results, keeping in mind that a few good varieties are better than a large assortment of doubtful sorts, and that nothing will be catalogued by us that has not been given a thorough test either by ourselves or by the introducers. We call especial attention to the following comparatively new and desirable varieties: Rossey Pear, Bismarck and Starr Apples, Campbell's Early and McPike Grape, Japan Walnut and Chestnut, all of which can be relied upon for profit.

Where trees, plants and vines are offered "by mail" at a given price, the postage will be paid by us. Where offered "by express," transportation charges must be borne by the purchaser.—500 of any one kind will be furnished at the rate per 1,000, 50 at the rate per 100, one-half dozen at the rate per dozen.

We will not ship Nursery Stock C. O. D. unless one-half the value accompanies the order.

All claims for errors must be made within ten days from the receipt of goods.

We regret our inability to ship Nursery Stock with Seed, therefore request our customers to make orders separate, thereby saving us much trouble and inconvenience and themselves a delay.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

We begin shipping fruit trees and plants October 15th, and continue until ground is frozen hard in December. In the Spring we commence shipping March 1st, and continue until May 15th. We recommend early planting for best results, and suggest very early orders. We can ship on any date you name, and will reserve stock so ordered.

Prices Quoted are Subject to Fluctuation.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry plants at the dozen rates will be mailed free of postage, but at the one hundred rates, 25 CENTS PER ONE HUNDRED must be added to cover postage, packing, etc.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart and set 18 inches apart in the row. This spacing requires about 7,300 plants to the acre.

The plants we furnish are well-rooted layers from the open ground, carefully taken up, cleaned, the roots straightened and tied in bunches of one half dozen to fifty. Those marked (P) have pistillate flowers and must be planted among the staminate plants in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

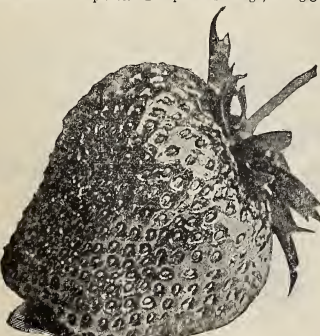
We will supply strawberry plants during August at the dozen rates only. During September at the dozen and hundred rates, and after October 15, and in the Spring, at the thousand rates. No plants can be furnished at the thousand rates until after October 15.

BISMARCK.—Similar to the Bubach, except that this is a self-fertilizing variety of good size, fine glossy color, good shape and good quality; plant vigorous and productive. Early to medium, dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

CLYDE (EARLY).—Of recent introduction, a great favorite and considered by many one of the best. Large size, excellent color, superior quality, and very firm for an early sort. Plant a very vigorous grower, with large, clean, dark foliage, free from blight and exceedingly prolific; regarded as one of the most valuable early ripening varieties for home use or nearby market. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

WILLIAM BELT.—Pronounced by fruit men to be the largest berry that grows; larger than Sharpless and superior in every respect. Enormous bearer of the best quality. Plant vigorous, healthy and prolific. A very desirable variety for fancy market. Dozen, 40c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

NICK OHMER.—A new and very promising variety. It has been given a thorough test by the leading strawberry growers in the country, who are enthusiastic in its praise. The plant is a large, strong grower, send-



NICK OHMER.

ing out an abundance of strong runners, and probably not surpassed in health, vigor and productiveness by any other variety. Fruit of large size, uniform, and of a rich, glossy crimson, firm, solid and excellent in quality. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

BRANDY WINE.—The most valuable all-around berry, medium size, very brilliantly colored, perfect in shape, an excellent shipping sort of fine quality, exceedingly prolific, medium to late. Dozen, 40c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

We also recommend and can furnish the following varieties: **LADY THOMPSON**, **GLEN MARY**, **TIMELELL**, **GANDY**, **BREACH**, **SHARPLESS** and **VAN DEMAN**. Price, dozen, 40c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberry plants at dozen rates will be mailed free; at the one hundred rates add 40c. PER HUNDRED to cover postage, packing, etc. Any good strong mellow soil that will raise corn, and which has been deeply pulverized, will raise good raspberries. Set the plants in rows that will admit of free cultivation—say seven feet apart and three feet apart in the row. This requires 2,000 plants to the acre. Increase the crop by clean mellow culture, and mulch where practicable for winter as well as for summer.

COLUMBIAN.—A remarkably vigorous grower, the canes sometimes reaching a height of ten feet; perfectly hardy and immensely productive. It propagates from the tips and never suckers from the roots. In general appearance it resembles the Shaffer's Colossal, of the same large size, globular form and deep purplish-red color. It adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; of rich, sprightly flavor, and considered one of the best for canning or evaporating. The most desirable of all raspberries. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, \$5.00; one thousand, \$15.00.

MILLER.—Undoubtedly the best, early, large, red raspberry yet introduced. Berry very large, holding size until end of the season, bright red, small core, firm, and rich flavor. Very early and immensely productive. Bush stout, healthy and prolific. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$5.00.



CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND.—A new blackcap and claimed to be the largest raspberry known, single specimens sometimes measuring one inch in diameter while they are uniformly very large. The plant is extremely hardy and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly large crops. In quality equal to the very best; season a little in advance of Gregg. Dozen, 75c.; one hundred, \$5.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The most desirable yellow raspberry ever introduced, and especially desirable for home use; a seedling of the Cuthbert, possessing canes of equal vigor and even greater productiveness. Berries are large, of beautiful bright yellow color and of excellent quality; medium to late. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$10.00.

GREGG.—Considered one of the very best late blackcaps, and a very popular variety, thriving best in strong soil. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and with proper care produces profusely large berries, firm and of fine flavor; midseason. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$8.00.

We can also furnish the following well known and desirable varieties: **CUTBERT,** **LODON,** **BRANDYWINE,** **HANSELL** and **THOMPSON'S.** Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$10.00.

BLACKBERRIES.

The culture of the blackberry is about the same as that of the raspberry, thriving on almost any soil, though more profitable under rich cultivation. Manure and fertilize the ground abundantly, and remove all old canes as soon as possible after picking, and thin to three or four canes to the hill. Plant in rows 7 feet apart and 3 feet in row, thus setting out 2,000 plants to the acre.

Blackberry plants will be sent by mail at the dozen rates free of postage; at the one hundred rates add 40c. per hundred to cover postage, packing, etc.

ERIE.—This is the largest of all blackberries; canes thrifty, hardy and productive; berries extra large, roundish, jet black, glossy and firm, and of good quality. A great seller in market. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$10.00.

RATHBUN.—A variety of greatest value. The berries are mammoth, jet black, very glossy, of permanent color, are without core, extra fine in flavor. The plants sucker but little, make a strong, upright, main cane, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches, which reach to the ground and root readily. It might be inferred that this is a dewberry, but it is purely blackberry of tipping root habit. Canes perfectly hardy, having withstood a temperature of fifteen degrees below zero without injury. Ripens with Wilson. Dozen, \$1.00; one hundred, \$8.00.



RATHBUN.

ELDORADO.—Decidedly the best in quality of any blackberry known. It has many desirable merits, both in fruit and cane. The plant is of medium growth, stocky, hardy and very productive. Fruit large, sweet and delicious. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$15.00.

ICEBERG.—The New White Blackberry. The paradox of the fruit world. A most wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen. The canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries as large, earlier, sweeter, and more



NEW WHITE BLACKBERRY, "ICEBERG."

tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Price by mail, postpaid, 15c. each; dozen \$1.50. By express, \$10.00 per hundred.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This has proven itself a great favorite, thriving in all soils, from Maine to California. Plant hardy and productive; fruit very large, one and one-half inches long and an inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard centre. It is one of the best in quality of the blackberry family. We recommend this berry with great confidence. Ripening, as it does, before any other blackberry, it proves extremely profitable as a market berry. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$10.00.

We can also furnish the following popular varieties: **OHMER,** **LOVETT,** **SNYDER,** **LAWTON** and **WILSON.** Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$10.00.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY (one-half natural size).

GOOSEBERRIES.

CHAUTAUQUA.—A new white gooseberry of the largest size, and on account of its beauty, large size, attractive appearance, wonderful productiveness, strong, healthy habit, is becoming a great favorite. The quality is excellent, and no other variety equaling it in size and productiveness. Each, 30c.; dozen, \$3.00, postpaid.

INDUSTRY.—Is a strong, healthy, upright, vigorous grower, and one that we can recommend, both for the garden and market plantation. Fruit large, dark red, and of excellent quality. Each, 30c.; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

COLUMBUS.—Of large size, oval in form, skin greenish-yellow and of the finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower. Foliage large and glossy and free from mildew, which should make it a very valuable variety. Each, 50c.; three for 75c.; dozen, \$2.00, postpaid.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY (one-half natural size).

DOWNING.—An American variety and a well-known favorite, of large size and excellent quality, whitish-green, flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort and excellent for family use. Each, 15c.; three for 50c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

GRAPES.

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on any good, dry soil, and we offer herewith a select list of varieties that are adapted to almost every locality. Plant in rows 10 feet apart, and 6 or 8 feet apart in the row, or on both sides of an arbor.

McPIKE.—A wonderful new grape, equal if not superior to Black Hamburg in quality; perfectly hardy and earlier than Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference, covered with a beautiful blue-black bloom, of superb quality, pulp sweet and tender to the centre, skin thin, delicious flavor, small seeds; a grape that will keep perfectly 100 days on the vine in good condition, and a remarkably good shipper; a grape without fault and which has taken the premium wherever shown. Vine hardy and very vigorous. Price, one year old, 75c. each; two year old, \$1.00 each, postpaid.



McPIKE (one-half natural size).

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—A strong, healthy grower, hardy and productive. Color white, bunch and berries large, compact shouldered, skin thick, firm, flesh tender, juicy, but with little pulp; ripens before Concord. A very promising variety. Each, 25c.; dozen, \$2.00, postpaid.

DELAWARE.—In quality it is without an equal, being sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma. Bunch small and compact, berries small and a beautiful light red; vine a comparatively slender grower, though quite hardy. Ripens a little earlier than Concord. Each, 25c.; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A very early grape, of the best quality, entirely free from foxiness. The berries are of medium size; the color greenish-white; skin thin and fine quality, almost melting in the mouth; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. No home garden complete without this valuable variety. Each, 25c.; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

COLERAIN ("ARY).—A new variety. Regarded as one of the best native white grapes in cultivation. Color a light green with delicate whitish bloom; size medium; ripens early and hangs well on the bunch; skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and remarkably sweet. A very desirable variety. Each, 35c.; dozen, \$3.00, postpaid.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A valuable and delicious grape of recent introduction. The vine is very strong, hardy and vigorous, with thick, healthy, vigorous foliage, an abundant bearer. Berries very large, black, with light-purplish bloom, skin thin, flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Season very early. Each, \$1.00; three for \$2.50, postpaid.

We can also furnish the following reliable varieties: BRIGHTON, CONCORD, NIAGARA, MOORE'S EARLY, DUCHESS and POKKINGTON. Each, 25c.; dozen, \$2.00 postpaid.

CURRENTS.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—This is a universal favorite. Plant a remarkably strong grower, wonderfully prolific and comes to bearing at two years of age. Fruit large, dark red, equal in size to Cherry, of better flavor and five times as prolific. One of the very best. Each, 15c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

NORTH STAR.—Red, a very rapid grower, succeeding on all soils, very hardy, productive, and of excellent quality. Fruit not so large as the Cherry, but valuable on account of its great productiveness and superior quality. This is perhaps the sweetest currant grown. Each, 15c.; dozen, \$1.50, postpaid.

CHERRY.—A very popular market variety, usually bringing a few cents more than any other variety. Very large, deep red, bunches short. Plants stout, vigorous and very productive. Each, 10c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE GRAPE.—A large and productive white currant of fine quality, bunch large and long; plant a strong and vigorous grower. No garden complete without a few of these. Each, 10c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

PEARS.

Our collection consists only of the popular and best varieties. Prices of other leading standard sorts will be quoted on application. Pear trees should be planted on rich well-tilled soil and kept under good cultivation for best results. Plant twenty feet apart, requiring 108 trees to the acre.

ANJOU.—This variety can be highly recommended, being an excellent keeper and ripening about Christmas. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting; one of the most valuable, always commanding the highest prices. Free to a vigorous grower and productive. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.



ANJOU (one-half natural size).

Tree a free grower, hardy and valuable. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

KIEFFER.—One of the most valuable market pears ever introduced. Enormously productive and comes into fruiting very early; fruit large, bright golden yellow, with red cheek, in fact, is the most beautiful of all pears. For canning purposes it has no superior and if properly ripened is an excellent pear to eat out of hand, being rich, juicy and of good quality. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, free from blight; November to December. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

WILDER EARLY.—A remarkably valuable early pear, ripening August 1. Fruit medium to large; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant; very good. Larger and juicier than many of the early pears. Tree very productive, vigorous and healthy grower. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.



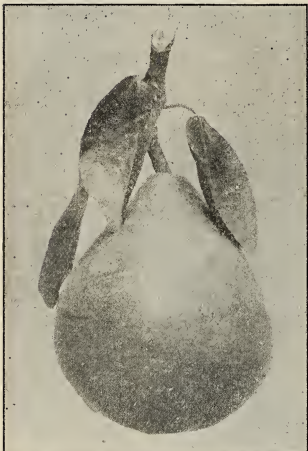
WHITE GRAPE CURRANT.

LAWRENCE.—As an early winter pear this variety is unsurpassed. Fruit medium to large; golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; very good. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Ripening November to December. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

HOWELL.—One of the finest American pears; large, yellow, with beautiful red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, good; ripening September to October.



BARTLETT (one-half natural size).



ROSSNEY PEAR (one-half natural size).

BARTLETT (EARLY.)—A very popular pear of large size and a general favorite; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor; bears young and abundantly, too well known to need further description. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

ROSSNEY.—A new, large variety of rare merit. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and of superior flavor. Skin a beautiful creamy yellow with crimson blush, giving it a tempting appearance. Ripening as it does about two weeks after Bartlett, it should be profitable as a market variety. Tree a vigorous, healthy grower, equal to Keiffer, and very productive. Price, mail, postpaid, 30c. each. By express, two years old, \$1.00 each.

We can also furnish CLAPP'S FAVORITE, LAWSON, LEONTE, SECKEL, SHELDOX and GABBER. Each, 30c., postpaid; large trees by express, 50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

APPLES.

We deem it best to offer only a select list of varieties, and recommend only those varieties which produce large, handsome fruit, and will give the greatest satisfaction to all, but will be pleased to furnish an extended list of varieties and prices on application. Apples may be planted 30 feet apart, requiring 50 trees to the acre.

GRIMES GOLDEN.—Medium to large; skin golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, refreshing flavor, of the best quality and one of the most valuable; tree vigorous, healthy and productive; January to April. One year old, 20c. each, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—A valuable market apple; good size; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender and pleasant. Tree an erect free grower and a good bearer; September to October. One year old, 20c. each, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$5.00 per dozen by express.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT, with the exception of Bismarck, is the earliest ripening apple known, coming into bearing at three to four years of age. Medium size, light, transparent, lemon yellow; smooth waxy skin; flesh juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, excellent; hardy and productive; very early. One year old, 25c., postpaid; two year old, 30c.; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

FALLAWATER.—A very large, handsome fruit; color green with red cheek. Tree vigorous and abundant bearer, and comes into bearing young; a good keeper. One year old, 20c. each, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

BISMARCK.—This new apple, which has made for itself a wonderful record for high quality, hardness and early fruiting, we offer again with the greatest confidence. A little tree two years old, and not more than two feet high, will produce several apples of enormous size and of the

highest quality. It is a valuable introduction, succeeding wherever apples will grow. Fruit very large and of brilliant color; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid, distinct, delicious flavor, unequalled for dessert and



BISMARCK APPLE (one-half natural size).

superior for cooking and an excellent keeper, having been kept in an ordinary room till March. A most unique pot plant, and especially recommended for small gardens. Each, 25c., postpaid; larger trees by express, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

STARR.—Where an all-around cooking and eating apple is desired, we cannot recommend the Starr too highly. This apple has every good point in its favor, early ripening, large size, good quality, early bearing and productive. Tree hardy and productive, producing specimens measuring twelve inches around first week in July, and continuing to



STARR APPLE (one-half natural size).

bear larger and finer fruit until September. Color of fruit pale green, frequently with blush on sunny side. As a cooking apple it cannot be equaled, having a rich, sub-acid flavor, and when thoroughly ripe is a delicious apple to eat out of hand. As a market apple it cannot be surpassed. When apples such as Hagloe, Blush, etc., are selling for 40c. to 50c. per basket, Starr sells for \$1.00. Price, 35c., postpaid, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen, by express.

We can recommend and furnish the following varieties: BALDWIN, ROXBURY, RUSSETT, SALTER'S CIDER, ORANGE PRINCE, BEN DAVIS, RED ASTRACHAN, HAGLOE and SMOKEHOUSE. One year old, 20c. each; dozen, \$1.75, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express or freight.

CHERRIES.

Select Varieties.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Fruit large; heart-shaped; purplish black; tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous grower and an immense bearer. June to July.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—A most desirable sort. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded and marbled with red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. June.



EARLY RICHMOND.

—A very valuable early red cooking cherry, and perhaps the best known. It is largely planted on account of its large size, excellent quality and great productiveness. Last of June.

MAY DUKE.—An excellent well known variety of large size, dark red, juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor. Very productive. June.

WINDSOR.—A remarkably firm, large late variety, and no doubt the best of its season. Fruit large, liver-colored, of good quality. Valuable for market and family use. July.

We can also furnish trees of the following well known and desirable varieties:

MONTROSE, BLACK EAGLE, NAPOLEON BIGARREAU ROCKFORD, YELLOW SPANISH and DOWNER'S LATE. Price, any or all of these varieties of cherries, extra size by express or freight, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

EARLY RICHMOND (one-half natural size).



NAPOLEON BIGARREAU (one-half natural size).

PLUMS.

By giving the plum reasonably good care, planting on rich, heavy soil and giving good cultivation, plums may be classed as money-makers. There are many varieties of plums, but we have aimed to offer only a few of the best. Plant 16 feet apart.

ABUNDANCE (JAPANESE).—The most productive and a very early bearer. Fruit large, showy and beautiful;



ABUNDANCE PLUM (one-half natural size).

40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color; with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. An excellent canning variety, and for near market claims extra attention. Its season of ripening is early in August. Each 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

WICKSON.—The most promising of the newer Japans. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, with tough, glossy, dark-green leaves. Fruit of large size, dark crimson purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy and highly flavored; pit small; clinging stone. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express,

RED JUNE (JAPAN).—Vigorous, hardy, early productive. The most valuable market plum produced up to this time. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm and of excellent quality; half cling. Ripens a few days after Willard. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

SATSUMA (LATE JAPAN).—Coming in, as it does, after all of the European plums, and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a ready market. The flesh is so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in good condition a long time after being picked; and is a good shipper. Fruit very large, handsome, rich; skin dark dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under color of brown red; flesh blood red, firm, juicy, good quality. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

JULCY.—The most beautiful plum in existence, most luscious, heavy bearer and good keeper. Fruit large and of perfect shape; skin thin and transparent, light yellow overlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with a sprightly acid and high melting plum flavor. Tree hardy and immensely productive. Each, 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HALE.—Of all Japan plums, the Hale stands in the foremost rank, and is beyond a doubt the most beautiful plum in the collection; proved also the most delicate in pulp texture, and by far the best in quality. The tree is the most vigorous of all the Japans, an upright, compact grower, an early and regular bearer, bearing each year enormous crops. Ripening, at it does, about the middle of September, after the early peaches and other Japanese plums have done bearing, it thus has the market entirely to itself as a fancy dessert fruit. The plums are of the largest size of its class, bright orange-yellow skin, mottled and nearly covered with vivid cherry-red, exceedingly attractive and beautiful; flesh yellow, firm and delicious. 25c. each, postpaid. By express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BURBANK.—Medium to rather large upon thinned trees, roundish, conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty,



BURBANK PLUM (reduced size).

yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of the Japans. Price, 30c. each, postpaid. By express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

We can also furnish the following varieties: **DELAWARE, SHIPPER, WILLARD, WILD GOOSE and LOWBARD.** Each 30c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

PEACHES.

Every home in our land should be abundantly supplied with this most delicious of all fruits. No tree makes a more rapid growth or comes into bearing sooner than the peach. To secure healthy, vigorous trees and fine fruit, the ground around them should be kept clean and mellow. Plant in sandy loam where practicable, keep the heads low and trim off all side branches before planting. Apply wood ashes or ground bone occasionally in the spring. Plant about 18 feet apart, requiring about 150 trees to the acre.



EVERBEARING PEACH (one-half natural size).

good to best. Freestone of the Indian type. 3½ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. Price, 25c. each, postpaid; by express 40c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Perhaps one of the best known yellow freestone peaches, a truly superb fruit of very large size, with beautiful dark red cheek, flesh yellow, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and of excellent flavor; August. Each 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

OLD MIXON.—An excellent variety; large, greenish-white and red; flesh white, red at the pit, juicy, rich, tender. Tree very hardy and productive. Very valuable and reliable; August. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

MT. ROSE (Early).—A large white early peach of great value; a profitable market variety; flesh white, melting, juicy, good; August. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

LORENTZ.—Claimed to be the first peach and superior in quality to any other peach ripening at the same time. Tree very hardy, producing fruit in great abundance when others failed. Fruit large, equaling in size the Crawford Late. Flesh yellow with bright red cheek; a perfect freestone, delicious quality. Last of October. Each, 15c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

TRIUMPH.—The earliest yellow freestone peach known. Fruit large and very handsome; skin yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow and delicious quality. A truly valuable variety and worthy of the highest praise; July. Each, 15c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CROSBY.—On account of the unusual hardness of this variety, it is especially valuable. Fruit of medium size, bright orange yellow splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich. An abundant and regular bearer; August. Each, 10c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

The following excellent varieties we can also furnish: **CHAMPION, STUMP, ELBERTA, GLOBE, BEERS' SMOCK and FORD'S LATE WHITE.** Each, 10c., postpaid. Large trees by express, 25c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

MULBERRY.

DOWNING EVERBEARING.—Wherever a handsome fruit-producing and highly ornamental lawn tree is desired, to say nothing of

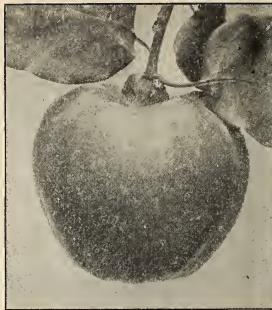


DOWNING MULBERRY.

the value of the fruit, which is highly esteemed by many, we recommend the Downing Mulberry. Fruit large, blue-black, juicy and of high quality. Tree very productive, continuing to bear for three or four months of the year. Price, one year, express, 50c. each; two years, six to eight feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

QUINCES.

One of the most profitable fruits for orchard planting, and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. The trees are hardy productive, require little space, come into bearing early and are regular and abundant croppers.



ORANGE QUINCE.
(One-half natural size.)

ORANGE.—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. By express only. Each 50c.; \$4.00 per dozen.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

One of the most beautiful and delicious fruits, ripening in July or August. The Russian is quite distinct from European varieties, being earlier, harder, more productive, and recommended for sections where peaches fail. The following varieties are most satisfactory:

ALEXANDER.—Ripens latter part of July. Fruit medium in size, oblong and flattened; color, orange-yellow with faint blush; flesh firm and rather coarse.

CATHERINE.—Earlier than Alexander, fruit small to medium; slightly oblong, globular, deep rich orange with dull red cheek; nearly dry in flesh; quality good.

J. L. BUDD.—About same as Catherine in season of ripening, oblong in shape; light orange in color with faint blush; flesh moderately juicy with a sweet peach flavor; quality very good. Price, mail or express, 35c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

NUT CULTURE.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of interest now being manifested in the new, fascinating and profitable industry of Nut culture, which until recently has been given little attention. The Chestnut now promises to be one of the most profitable trees to plant, especially the Japanese and Spanish varieties, coming into bearing as they do at two to three years of age, ripening early, before frost, and annually producing large and attractive nuts of good quality. We offer three of the very best varieties—**JAPAN GIANT, JAPAN MAMMOTH and PARAGON**—all of which have proven valuable and may be relied upon for profit. We can furnish only the Japan Mammoth by mail, as this is a seedling, the other two being grafted, and not mailable. Can furnish grafted trees by express or freight only.

CHESTNUTS (Grafted).

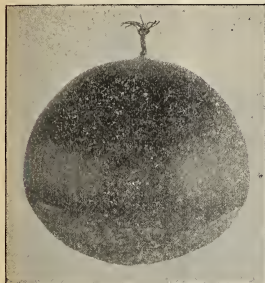


JAPAN GIANT.

JAPAN GIANT.—These nuts are enormous, measuring six inches in circumference, and beyond a doubt the largest chestnut in existence, and

usually run two to the burr. Nuts smooth, dark, mahogany color, and very attractive. Valuable on account of its very large size. Ripens September 25. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive; makes a very handsome lawn tree. One year, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.50; dozen, \$10.00; express. Two year, \$1.50 each; three for \$4.00; dozen, \$15.00; express.

JAPAN MAMMOTH.—Not a grafted variety, but grown from selected seed of the giant, and seldom fails to produce nuts of large size, running three to five to the burr; uniform and attractive, of good quality, ripening early and very productive. Tree an annual and prolific bearer, coming into bearing at three years of age, four year old trees often producing four quarts of mammoth nuts. This being a seedling, we are enabled to offer trees by mail as well as express, and at the following remarkably low prices: one year, 25c. each; dozen, \$2.50; mail or express. Two year, 50c. each; three for \$1.25; dozen, \$10.00; express.

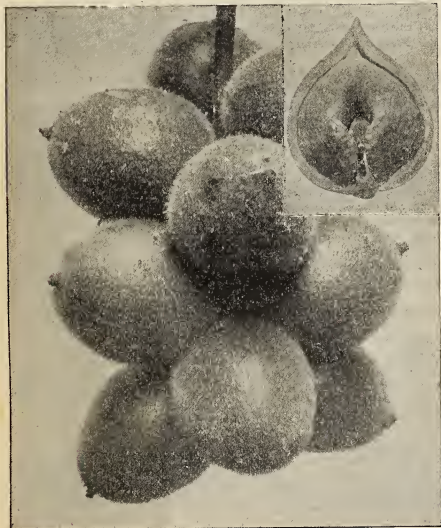


JAPAN MAMMOTH.

and run three to five to the burr; shell very dark brown; kernel sweet, fine-grained and of superior quality. Tree hasty and exceedingly productive, comes to bearing young, eight year old trees producing as much as one bushel of nuts. One year, 75c. each; three for \$2.00; dozen, \$7.50; express. Two years, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.75; dozen, \$10.00; express.

JAPAN WALNUTS.

The Japan walnut having been given the most thorough test in almost every State of the Union, and having proved itself to be a handsome, ornamental nut-bearing tree, of iron-clad hardness, we offer it with the utmost confidence, believing it will give the greatest satisfaction to every one desirous of having a handsome, ornamental shade and nut-bearing tree.



JAPANESE WALNUT, *Cordiformis* (two-thirds natural size).

The Japan walnut differs very little in habit of growth, foliage and general appearance, and bears a very close resemblance to our butternut, though

the nuts are of a very different character, being far superior in quality, size and productiveness. The leaves are of immense size, and of charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen (as shown in cut); have a shell thicker than the Persian walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The nut is sweet, of the very best quality; flavor like the butternut, but less oily and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form and need no pruning; mature early; bear young and are more regular and productive than the Persian walnut. We offer but one and the most valuable variety, JUGLANS CORNIFORMIS. Tree comes to bearing at three to four years of age, and is wonderfully productive. The nuts are produced in pendulous clusters of fifteen to twenty, are quite pointed or heart shaped; kernel full, plump, rich and delicious, while its cracking qualities are superior to any known variety; cracking by a slight tap the shells part readily, and the fat kernels can be extracted whole, as shown in above illustration. Price, by mail, one year, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen. By express, two year, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

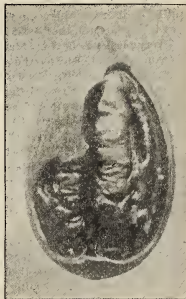


MADEIRA WALNUT (one-half natural size).

PERSIAN (MADEIRA).—The well-known ENGLISH WALNUT, a handsome, lofty-growing tree of spreading habit, hardly as productive as far north as New York City. Trees of this variety are plentiful in New Jersey and produce annually immense crops of thin shell nuts of a delicious quality, equaled by few. This tree should not be planted for the nuts alone, but as a shade and ornamental tree, its handsome form, deep, green foliage and clean appearance, rendering it strikingly handsome as a lawn tree. Price, express, three to four feet, 75c. each.

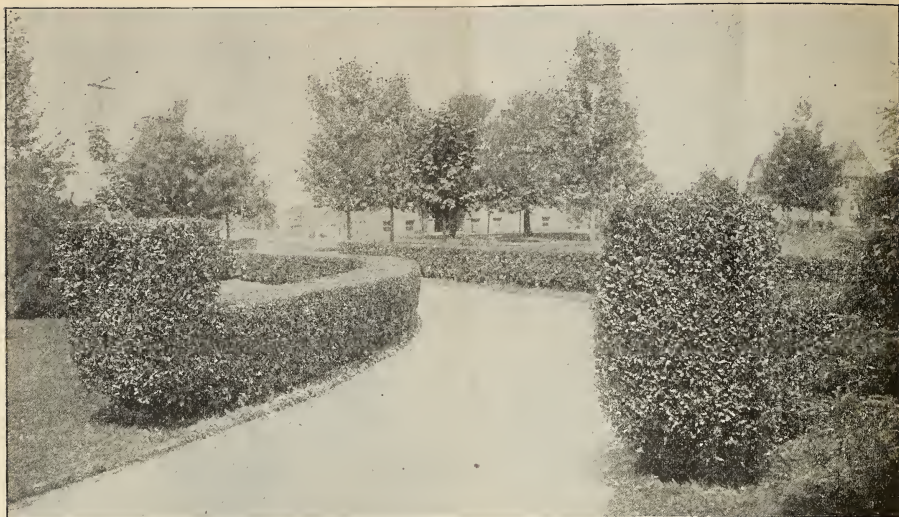
PECAN NUT.

By far the finest of American nuts, and since the production of the large fruited varieties, has become a great favorite. Tree a rapid grower of handsome form and very productive, single trees yielding annual revenues of \$100, after having attained the bearing age, which is eight to ten years. The nut is of superior quality, kernel full, plump, sweet and delicious, equaled in quality by none. The shell is very thin (as may be observed in above illustration), and can almost be crushed between the fingers. Trees grown on rich alluvial soil produce immense crops. The Pecan is difficult to graft, and as many reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, we offer seedling trees grown from selected seed of the large paper shell varieties. Price, mail, 25c.; \$2.50 per dozen. Express, two to three feet, 75c. each; \$8.00 per dozen.



PECAN.

The Halfpence Photos in this Catalogue are from our own types of Vegetables and Fruits from Photos taken by our own artists. They are copyrighted, and will appear only in our own publications. They are not for sale.



SPECIMEN OF A CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE SHOWING HOW IT CAN BE TRIMMED.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

This variety of Privet is the most remarkable, desirable and popular ornamental hedge-plant in existence. It is recognized as the ideal hedge-plant, thriving in all soils, situations and under all conditions, in lowland or upland, in sun or in shade, under the drip of trees, in poor soil almost as well as in rich. The smoke of factories or railroads does not affect it, consequently it is doubly valuable. Especially adapted to seashore planting, where it luxuriates and grows in all its vigor, the salt air giving the foliage a vivid green coloring. Many handsome hedges of Privet, pruned in various forms may be seen along the coast from Cape May to Newport.

The plant is a remarkably vigorous grower, compact and regular in form and a beautiful shade of green, glossy, waxlike foliage, which it retains throughout the season and well into winter, and in sheltered locations is almost an evergreen, the new leaves putting forth as the old ones fall.

The plant will bear shearing to any extent and at all seasons of the year; is perfectly hardy, easily transplanted and of very easy culture, growing more beautiful as it grows older. A plant admirably adapted for division lines, as it may be kept shorn to any desired height or width; the more it is pruned the better it appears and the better hedge will be formed.

A very pleasing effect is obtained by planting two or more rows side by side and pruning the first row to one foot in height, the second row two feet, and so on, giving the whole the appearance of steps.

A hedge of California Privet is decidedly more ornamental and in many ways more desirable than the ordinary fence, which is a constant expense. The hedge requires no repairing, no painting, in fact no expense whatever, and is more impenetrable at two years after planting than the ordinary fence. When once planted it stands for a lifetime, making it a lasting monument to the memory of him who plants.

One of its good features is that insects do not attack it, that it never grows dull, but retains its beautiful glossy green foliage throughout the season. Many plants are set out as single specimens, and in groups upon the lawn. It blooms in June, producing panicles of small, white, lilac-like flowers.

Unlike many varieties of hedge plants, it will bear transplanting as well or better in the autumn than in the spring, and as there is considerable to be gained by fall planting this is a good point in its favor. In the autumn the soil is in a better condition to receive the plants and when so set out they receive the benefit of early spring rains, become firm in the ground; receiving no shock from the transplanting, they start into growth earlier and make stronger and far better growth than those set late in spring-time.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.—In the latitude of Philadelphia Privet may be planted in Autumn from October 1st till December 1st, and in the Spring from March 1st till May 1st.

A single-row hedge requires 200 plants to each 100 feet, a double-row hedge 400 plants to each 100 feet.

To make a satisfactory Privet hedge the ground should be as well prepared as for the growth of shrubs or trees, and in digging the trench for the reception of plants the top soil should be kept separate from the clay or subsoil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, filling in around the roots with the rich top-soil, at the same time firming with the feet the soil around the roots. Do not put manure in the trench in contact with the roots. After the plants are set, long stable manure may be applied on top, which will answer as a mulch during dry weather, whilst stimulating a vigorous growth. We much prefer a double-row hedge, and if such is desired the trench should be wider and the plants set alternately at six inches apart, forming in a remarkably short time a perfect and thick hedge.

The first requirement of a perfect hedge, whether for beauty or for a close screen, is numerous side branches near to the ground, and at time of transplanting the plants should be cut back severely to encourage the sprouting of side growth, shortened down as low as to within six inches of the ground, and continuously cut back until sufficient strong lateral branches are developed to insure a close and healthy growth near the ground. As all shrubs when planted closely tend to grow only at the top, in no other way than by cutting back can a perfect hedge be made. After the necessary lateral growth has been obtained, the top should be cut a little higher at each trimming, until the desired height has been reached.

Pruning may be done at any season of the year, and without the slightest injury to the plants. Constant pruning stimulates a strong, compact growth, and a perfect, low-branched hedge may be had the second season after planting.

We have a very superior stock of strong, healthy, well-rooted plants of our own growing to offer for autumn or spring delivery at the following prices:

One Year old, 8 to 12 inches, at \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000
One Year old, 12 to 18 inches, at 3.50 per 100; 30.00 per 1000

One Year old, 18 to 24 inches, at \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000
Two Years old, 2 to 3 feet, at 5.00 per 100; 40.00 per 1000

For the Convenience of Our Customers

We Submit the Following

Valuable Recipes.

For Protection of Fruit Trees and Orange Groves.

One peck Lime, 4 pounds Sulphur; slack together and put in 1 barrel of Water or 1 pint Soap, 2 quarts Coal Oil, 1 barrel of Water.

For Apple Trees.

To destroy the apple curculio, codling moth, etc., use 1 pound of London Purple to about 200 gallons of water, keeping the solution well mixed. Spray trees when the blossoms are dropping off just as the fruit begins to form. Two weeks after the trees are out of blossom, this operation should be repeated.

For Protection Against Potato Bugs, Locusts, Flies and Grasshoppers.

Elder Tea, strong.

For Plum, Peach and Cherry Trees.

To destroy curculio, etc., use 1 pound of Paris Green to about 250 gallons of water, keeping the liquid well stirred up. Peaches, being of sensitive foliage, must be sprayed with a weaker solution, say 1 pound to 350 gallons of water. Spray the first time just after the blossoms have dropped off and again ten days to two weeks later. Add a little slacked lime to the solution. London Purple may be used.

For Protection of Cabbage, Tobacco, etc.

Weak solution of Salt and Water. One-twentieth part Coal Oil kills root worms.

For Pear Trees.

To destroy the pear slug: Use 1 pound of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water, and treat same as apple trees.

For Protection of Watermelons, Cantaloupes and Grape Vines.

Coal Tar Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Tar to 2 gallons of water.

For Orange Trees.

To destroy the scale bug: Use 1 pound of Whale Oil Soap boiled in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water in order to dissolve Soap. Add water enough to make $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 1 gallon of water, and spray each tree thoroughly with 2 gallons of the preparation. This will kill most of the old scale bugs and all the young ones.

To Protect Rose Bushes.

One-half pound salt-peter, 20 quarts water. When ready to use, stir in 2 ounces Aqua Ammonia.

For Grape Vines.

To destroy the grape vine flea beetle: Use 1 pound of London Purple to 300 gallons of water, applying with spray pump when the beetles appear, before the leaves come out in the Spring.

For Protection of Cucumbers, Beets, etc.

Use Buttermilk spray.

For Protection of Plums, Currants and Gooseberries.

One part Coal Oil, 10 parts Skimmed Milk.

Caterpillar.

The well-known Caterpillar of the white marked tussock moth, and which feeds on leaves, and is more familiar in cities than elsewhere. London Purple and Paris Green are recommended. One-quarter pound to a barrel of water.

To Destroy Plant Lice and Currant Worms.

One quart of Soft Soap, 29 quarts Water, and add 2 ounces Aqua Ammonia.

For Potato Plants.

To destroy the potato bug: Use 1 pound of Paris Green to 100 gallons of water, spraying occasionally after the bugs appear.

For Hen Roosts and Stables.

Carbolic Acid in Water.

For Strawberries.

To destroy the crown borer: Use about 1 pound of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water, spraying when the new leaves open, and again before the first blossom comes out.

Codling Moth and Canker Worms.

Spraying recommended on apple, elm and other trees. London Purple and Paris Green are not only effective, but easy of application and not expensive. It is best to apply the mixture as soon as the blossoms fall, and again in three weeks, in case of heavy rains.

Bark Lice and Coccus.

A common class of insects, varying very much in form and which are injurious to many trees, shrubs and plants, hardy and tender. A strong solution of Soft Soap is the old and reliable remedy. Professor Cook has improved on this by the addition of crude Carbolic Acid, making the mixture as follows: One quart of Soft Soap to 2 gallons of water, heated to the boiling point, when 1 pint of crude Carbolic Acid is added, stirring the solution well at the same time. This should be put on early in June, and again some months later, with a scrubbing brush to all affected parts.

GARDEN INSECTS.

The grower of Garden Vegetables meets with many destructive insects, too many to describe, but we will refer to those found particularly annoying.

1. **The Colorado Potato Bug.**—This is too well known to need description. It can be kept in check by Paris Green.

2. **The Cabbage Worm.**—This is a green worm half inch to an inch in length. Paris Green or any other poison cannot be used on the Cabbage for it would be folded up into the leaves and poison the consumers. Hot water between 140° and 160° F. will kill the Cabbage Worm; so will salt water. The Green Glazed Cabbage, a late but good variety, resists the attack of the Cabbage Worm better than any other sort.

3. **The Harlequin Bug.**—This looks like a large Lady Bug, but more angular and spotted. It does not eat the tissues of the leaves, but punctures them and sucks out the sap, consequently ordinary applications of any poisons do not affect it. It can sometimes be smothered by filling its breathing pores with very fine snuff, but the most effective way is to kill them between the thumb and finger.

4. **The Turnip Fly.**—A jumping fly, less than the size of a head of a pin, often destroying a crop of Turnip, Cabbage,

Radish or Mustard before the grower knows the Seed has germinated. There is no remedy against this insect.

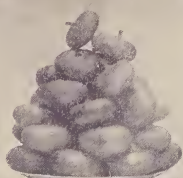
5. **The Melon Louse.**—Destroys the vines of Watermelon, Cantaloupe and Cucumber. It attacks the under sides of the leaves, extracts the sap, the leaves curl up and all growth ceases. There is no thoroughly reliable remedy against this insect on large crops. Very strong tobacco water is sometimes efficient. On a few hills in a garden the insects can be killed by the fumes of carbon bi-sulphide.

6. **The Cabbage Louse.**—A white, mealy colored soft object the size of a pinhead, often appearing by thousands upon a plant. Salt and hot water, not above 160° F., are the only safe applications, as poisons cannot be used on Cabbage.

7. **Squash Bug.**—This small, yellow and black beetle attacks plants of Squash and Cucumber, and all the Melons just as they are breaking through the ground, and frequently necessitating three or four plantings of Seed. There is no satisfactory remedy, all thoroughly destructive to the insects destroying the plants as well.

HERBS.—Plant the seeds and raise your own stock of these invaluable supplies for the Kitchen.

See illustrations on page 19



BERMUDA ONIONS.



LOADING RADISH.



BEST of ALL.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS.

BURNING RADISH.



Landreth's Scarlet.



A PHILADELPHIA MARKET SCENE



LANDRETH'S SUGAR CORN.



LANDRETH'S EARLIEST TOMATO.

EXTRA EARLY BRISTOL

EARLY BURLINGTON

S. L. HUTH & SONS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

DEALERS IN

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds.

Direct from the growers. These seeds are the best in the country, being the production of LANDRETHS' own seed grounds, and raised under their watchful care. Use them once, use them always.

ST. V.

Phototype Engraving